THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year..........$10.00

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 252.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
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TERMS:

Single subscribers	$1.50.
Clubs of five	1.25.
Clubs of ten	1.15.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

THE RESULT.

We had hoped this morning to lay before our readers more intelligent returns from the recent State elections than our telegraphic columns furnish. The results in general terms do not vary materially from our summing up of yesterday. The Democratic majority in New York is much heavier than we were led to believe by the first reports. Hoffman secures his election by a majority variously estimated between 25,000 and 30,000. We have lost two delegates to Congress from that State. In New Jersey, surprising to say, we have gained a Congressman. Herewith we present a table compiled from what information we have received, and show where losses and gains have been sustained and made in the Congressional representation of each of the several States wherein elections were held. Its accuracy depends upon the reliability of our reports:

		XLI. Cong. Rep.	XLI. Cong. Dem.	XLII. Cong. Rep.	XLII. Cong. Dem.
Louisiana*	5	1	—	5	—
Alabama	6	4	2	3	3
Arkansas	3	2	1	1	2
Delaware	1	—	1	—	1
Florida	1	1	—	1	—
Illinois	14	10	4	7	7
Kansas	1	1	—	1	—
Kentucky	9	—	9	2	7
Massachusetts	10	10	—	10	—
Michigan	6	6	—	5	1
Maryland	5	—	5	1	4
Missouri	9	7	2	4	5
Minnesota	2	1	1	2	—
Nevada	1	1	—	1	—
New Jersey	5	2	3	3	2
New York	31	18	13	16	15
Rhode Island	2	2	—	2	—
Tennessee	8	8	—	3	5
Virginia	9	(Not admitted.)	—		
Wisconsin	6	5	1	5	1
	134	79	42		

*Seats of four Democrats contested, and none of them admitted.

While the Republican party of the country has little to grieve over in contemplating the returns of the elections, still losses in certain quarters have been sustained and because trifling they teach a lesson none the less important. The Democratic party is gaining grounds for two reasons. 1. That the Free Trade element has been absorbed into it, and the money of those antagonistic to the principles of Protection has been liberally expended to raise it once more into power. 2. That while the Republicans have been conscious of strength and resting on the great work they accomplished when Grant was elected to the office of President, the Democrats have been perfecting their organization, and laboring steadily to recover themselves from the shock of 1868. It is dangerous for a political party to grow apathetic. The recent elections found the Republicans of most of the States in that condition and the loss sustained is small to what it might have been. The warning is timely and the Republican party will by it profit. With proper harmony and unanimity of feeling in the ranks, with the magnificent record Grant is making in the administration of affairs, with the people properly educated up to the fact that those inimical to the best interests of the masses, to home industry, are hand-in-hand with the old slave party, we need not fear but a new lease of power will be awarded it by the people of these United States in 1872.

INDUSTRIAL.

THE new woolen factory at Woodvale, Cambria county, Pa., is rapidly approaching completion.

THE old Northern Ohio rolling mill has been leased by New York parties, and will be put in operation at once.

DURING 1869 there were sold by twelve manufacturing companies in this country, 820,000 sewing machines.

CORNELIUS & SONS of Philadelphia have the largest manufactory of gas fixtures in the world, 600 hands are employed.

THE Erie City Iron Works, which some time since reduced the wages of their men five per cent., have voluntarily increased them to the former standard.

THE Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia are now turning out a full-fledged complete locomotive, each workingday employing a force of 1,800 men.

THE rolling mill known as the Ætna Iron and Nail Company, of Cleveland, is about starting up under a new organization, to be known as the Cuyahoga Iron Company.

KIMBERLY, ASHTON & CO. are enlarging their Sharon mill. An addition of about thirty feet is being put to the building, and some ten new boiling furnaces are being introduced.

THE glass works at Albany, Fayette county, Pa., are lying idle, with small hopes of soon going into operation again; and consequently this ancient village is comparatively lifeless, and wears a gloomy aspect.

THE Niles and New Lisbon Rail Road Company are to build a railway machine shop at Niles, Ohio, this season, and new blast furnaces are about to be commenced there, besides a new rolling and rail mill.

THE Blast Furnace, at Erie, says the Republican, continues to improve in the amount of iron produced, it being about one hundred and ninety tons per week, the quality varying according to the quality of the ore.

THE commerce of the world requires 3,600,000 of able-bodied men to be constantly traversing the sea. Of this number probably 7,500 die every year. The amount of property annually moved on the water is from fifteen hundred to two thousand millions of dollars, and the amount lost by the casualties of the sea average twenty-five millions of dollars.

WE find the following in the Pittsburgh *Price Current and Review*: The Dunbar Furnace turned out one hundred and thirty-four tons of metal last week. The company are now shipping daily thirteen and fourteen car loads of metal, sand and limestone. The company are building a new house on horse-shoe slope, south of the furnace, for their Chief Engineer.

THE Milwaukee Iron Company employ 700 men, and its monthly pay roll for labor alone is over $40,000. It may be safely stated that this institution gives support to fully four thousand people. The value of its monthly product is over $175,000, and a fair conception of the volume of business the year current may be formed from the fact that the amount of coal consumed will not be less than 63,000 tons.

ONE of the finest specimens of solid iron has been recently produced by one of the Cleveland mills from pig iron, made at the Girard Furnace, composed of a mixture of the Forsyth ore, from Ottawa, Ont., and Lake Superior. The iron worked admirably at a red heat, and was forged into horse shoes and nails. The iron made from this mixture is pronounced by experienced iron masters to be equal to Swede's iron.

THE Warren, Ohio, *Chronicle* of last week says: "On Saturday last over thirty-five thousand dollars were paid the employes of James Ward & Co., for the month then ending. Besides this amount, orders on merchants and others given during the month were cashed to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars. The above amount paid out does not include the miners, they being paid at their banks. The number of men now on the pay roll of the firm, exclusive of the miners, is between 850 and 900.

A NEW HAVEN, Conn., correspondent says: "A company has been formed here and ground purchased for the erection of a rolling mill and steel works, which will be an extensive enterprise, employing a large number of hands. The product will add materially to the general prosperity of this city. Another improvement is the erection of a large factory by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, for the manufacture of this weapon, now made in Bridgeport. This will be an immense establishment, and employ hundreds of operatives.

A VERY simple mode of preventing boiler incrustations is in general use at the Darmstadt Gas Works. The engine has worked night and day since 1854, almost without interruption, and the formation of calcareous deposits has been entirely prevented by the use of crude pyroligneous acid, combined with tar; it is either introduced into the boiler or mixed with the feed water. Since this mixture has been in use they have never had to use a hammer to remove scale. Each year, during the summer, when less gas is required, the boiler is opened, and perhaps a couple of handfuls of loose sediment taken from the bottom. The quantity employed is very small—just enough to redden litmus paper; consequently the iron is not attacked, as indeed is apparent from the fact that the boiler has been but twice under repair.

RAILROADS.

A RAILROAD line from Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Wells, Minn., is being surveyed.

THE grading on the Des Moines & Indianola Railroad—18 miles long—is almost completed.

THE heavy rock excavation on the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, in Woolwich, Me., is now completed, and the work of laying the rails has begun. This cut is said to be the deepest and most extensive in Maine, twenty-two thousand yards of solid rock and thirty thousand yards of earth having been taken out. The grading of the road is now nearly completed. The bridge work is progressing rapidly. The rolling stock is nearly ready, and the road will probably be open to Wiscasset in a few weeks.

THE Dubuque *Herald*, of the 5th, says: "One of the most remarkable successes in railroad enterprise, in the West, is the construction of the Central Railroad of Iowa, now well advanced toward completion. During the past season the work has been prosecuted with vigor. It is intended to have the road completed from Albia, the junction of the Burlington & Missouri River Road, to Mason City, in Cerro Gordo County, a distance of 175 miles, by December 14th, of this year. The connection between St. Paul and St. Louis by rail through Iowa, will then be complete. One hundred and thirty-two miles of this distance have been graded, tied, ironed and equipped within eight and a half months, a little the fastest railroad building ever witnessed in the State. Regular trains are now running on the second division of the road, from Marshalltown to Mason City, ninety miles, connecting with trains on the new road thence to St. Paul. This road from Mason City north was put in operation last Tuesday. On the first division of the Central Road trains will commence running, from Oskaloosa to Albia, twenty-five miles, next Tuesday. A large force of track-layers are employed closing the gap between Oskaloosa and Marshalltown, expecting to complete the work by the middle of next month."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

Recent Peace Efforts.

THE TRUTH EKING OUT.

The Situati n Described.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

Strength of the Besiegers.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS

Thought to be Deferred.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

THE EFFORTS OF M. THIERS TO SECURE AN ARMISTICE—HIS VIEW OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, November 9.—A New York *Tribune* special correspondent at Versailles, writing on the 5th inst., says in military circles Thiers' mission was never thought serious. His efforts to enter Paris without seeing Bismarck having failed, he was obliged to carry with him the preliminaries, which practically forbid an armistice. In Paris he was badly received. Street crowds showed him great ill-will, as bearer of the news that Metz had capitulated. A guard was required for his protection, and finally he left the city under escort of cavalry. Favre, who was to have accompanied him, excused himself at the last moment, on account of the threatening aspect of affairs. Thiers had six interviews with Bismarck. Except in diplomatic circles, nobody paid him the least attention.

All the German commanders regard peace as impossible until Paris is taken, but even now bombardment is not certain. The siege guns are actually in position at many points, but it is believed fire will not be opened before the 15th.

Intercepted letters from Paris are filled with complaints for want of food. The supplies at Versailles are more abundant than ever. Great quantities of provisions and especially forage are discovered almost daily concealed by the French.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Marseilles on the 7th inst., says that no truce was agreed upon, because the Government insisted on re-provisioning the city. The Prussian military authorities refused to accede to this, although Bismarck was willing to concede it. Prussia stated her demands with considerable distinctness and conciseness, excepting in regard to the money account. Her conditions were, the cession of Haute and Bas Rhine, two departments containing the fortresses of Strasburg, Belfort, and several lesser strongholds. As for money, "Der Preusse ist Ja Ein Guter Wirth," and will not fail to reckon every groschen the Prussians have spent in the war, and demand the payment.

I had a lengthy conversation with M. Thiers and he informed me of the diplomatic journey he had performed through Europe. He went first to Tours, then to Paris, arriving at Versailles on the 31st ult., with all the necessary powers to treat. He conferred with Bismarck every day, and sometimes twice a day, discussing the conditions of a truce, the first step toward the formation of a regular government. If hostilities temporarily ceased the election might be held and Constituent Assembly convoked which would decide upon a form of Government, which then would determine the question of peace or war. Thiers informed me it was not true that England had taken the lead in the endeavor to obtain terms of peace, while Russia stood aloof. The reverse is true. Thiers found Gladstone engrossed in home affairs; he was indifferent as to the concerns of the rest of the world, and was afraid to meddle with them. Granville is too much of a courtier to wound German prepossessions. The Queen neither seemed awake to the danger arising for England from the formation of an all powerful monarchy in centre of Europe. But they did not conceal their jealousy of Russia. There was no vexation when Thiers informed them that he was going to St. Petersburg. "Why leave us so soon?" they asked. "Why should you go to Russia?" "To try and find friends that I could not find here," answered Thiers. In truth at St. Petersburg Thiers did find friends. Who knows what Russia would have done had she been ready? As she was not armed she could only give the weight of her influence and the action of her diplomacy. This was enough to raise England and make her take the lead, and then the four powers agreed to address the Prussians collectively. Austria was glad to do that little for a power whose success would have delighted her, but whose defeat alarmed her. Italy, the least friendly of all the powers, hardly concealed her regret at the fall of the Bonaparte dynasty.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

The *Tribune* special from the headquarters of the army of the Loire on the 6th says: This army has increased rapidly, and numbers 100,000. Artillery is abundant, but harness and saddlery are deficient. They are well equipped and fed. The French generals cannot make out why they have been permitted to concentrate so large a force unmolested. The French themselves, in changing front at Alsabair, intended to attack, but did not because the movement took some six days instead of twenty-four hours. Their failure was due to the interference of the Tours Government, which insisted on directing every detail, and had its own plan of battle. Everything broke down from sheer ignorance and incompetency, yet the Generals are now blamed for the delay.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

The Tours Government promises to issue a manifesto shortly explaining the cause of the rupture of the peace negotiations at Versailles.

The *Gazette de France* demands an immediate election, for the purpose of putting an end to the arbitrary rule of the Provisional Government.

The *Moniteur* mentions five military executions, on Saturday last, through the influence of the Reds, at Lyons and Marseilles.

Advices from Orleans state that the Germans are advancing by the valley of the Oucke to occupy Coenzot and the line to Nevers.

The Baden cavalry have occupied Nuits. Chaquay will be vigorously defended. There are twenty thousand German troops at Dijon, with sixty pieces of field artillery. The citizens of the town have been forced to contribute half a million francs as security for the behavior of the inhabitants.

A barricade committee has been formed by the Lyons authorities. They have recently received fifty thousand Remington rifles. Vast quantities of stores and a large number of cattle have been collected, in anticipation of a siege.

On account of the large number of German ships refuged at Antwerp, and the increased trade directed to that port in consequence of the war, the harbor is overburdened with shipping, and many vessels are unable to unload their cargoes from lack of warehouse room.

Thiers and Laurier arrived at Tours Tuesday evening in a balloon from Paris.

A SLIGHT ENGAGEMENT.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 9, via LONDON.—On Monday a detachment of the Ninth Prussian infantry encountered a body of Garde Mobiles at Bretanry, between Boulogne and Chaumont. The French lost seventy killed and wounded, and sixty prisoners. The Germans had two wounded.

The Prussian forces have occupied Mont Beleard without meeting any resistance, and placed it in a state of defense as accessory to the siege of Belfort.

A REVIEW OF THE WAR SITUATION.

A correspondent of the *World* writing from Versailles, 7th, gives the following comprehensive review of the present situation and prospects of both belligerents at Paris:

Gen. Trochu has two hundred and thirty thousand men fit for offensive service in the field. Paris is absolutely impregnable to attacks and can be conquered only by starvation. There is an abundance of food in Paris, sufficient to last two months longer. There are six armies outside Paris, numbering 530,000 drilled and well armed men in the field, besides numerous detachments of Franc Tireurs and irregular garrisons. The troops are: Army of the Loire, Gen. Paledine, 120,000 men; Army of the West, Gen. Keratry, 50,000 men; Army of the North, Gen. Bourbaki, 65,000 men; Army of the Centre, Gen. Triport, 90,000 men; Army of the Rhone, Gen. Michell, 110,000 men; and Army of the Vosges, Gen. Cambriel, 45,000 men. All these are well supplied with everything save artillery, which deficiency is rapidly being remedied. The Army of the West has fifty-five breech-loading field pieces. At no quarter is there any deficiency in army provisions, ammunition, clothing or horses.

The army besieging Paris continues to suffer greatly from sickness, which constantly increases. A recent morning report of the condition of the army showed an average of three hundred men on the sick list in each battalion with a nominal strength of one thousand men. No more reinforcements can arrive from Germany. The last recruits, nearly all boys under nineteen, are now on the way.

The former reports concerning the disposition of the army of Prince Frederick Charles were incorrect. His Tenth corps has gone to Paris, the Eighth to Thionville, the Seventh remains at Metz, the First is at Lille, the Third at Troyes and Second and Ninth on their way to Lyons.

WILL MEET IN STRASBURG.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* states that the Parliament of the North German Confederation has been summoned to meet in Strasburg.

SUPPOSED FIGHTING AT THIONVILLE.

A dispatch from Arlon states that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Thionville on Saturday and Sunday. It is supposed a battle took place.

THE LATEST DEVICE.

The Prussians in front of Paris have trained hawks to capture carrier pigeons sent out of Paris with dispatches.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

SOMETHING ON A LARGE SCALE ON FOOT.

LONDON, November 9.—A *Herald* correspondent at Versailles, 5th inst., writes as follows:

News has reached us to-day, creating great excitement, and leads to the feeling that something on a large scale may be expected at any moment. Preparations to meet it are being made. Reports from the south of France are of an extraordinary nature. Fifteen departments have absolutely seceded from the rest of France and in conjunction with Algiers are engaged in the organization of a separate government.

The firing from Fort Valerien has been incessant for the last twenty-four hours, but quite harmless.

Two balloons from Paris passed over to-day, one of them hovering for nearly an hour low enough for the passenger car to be visible.

The bombardment of Paris is expected speedily. Everything is pointing in the direction of the point chosen. It will probably be part of the line between the Seine where it enters Paris and where it leaves the city, between forts De Luny and D'Issy. Between these forts lie forts Bicetrie, Montrouge and Vanves. The whole five are connected by rifle pits, adding greatly to the defensive powers of the city, but offering insurmountable obstacles to successful sorties. Fronting them is the country occupied by the Germans, full of obstacles, affording cover for field artillery, with loop-holed walls in every direction. From St. Cloud the Germans can send shells that will reach the Tuileries. St. Cloud being under the fire of Fort Valerien, the battery there might be silenced, but the besiegers can occupy the attention of Valerien from various other quarters.

Heavy streams of guns and provisions continue to flow in here. According to present appearances all France will soon be overrun for provisions.

THE FRENCH FLEET SIGHTED.

HAMBURG, Nov. 9.—A French fleet of frigates has been sighted off the Elbe.

FROM FRANCE.

NEWS WITHHELD.

TOURS, Nov. 9.—The Government still continues to withhold all news of the movements of the French armies, and the people are loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction. Military men, however, seem quite confident. A number of Prussian prisoners were marched through Tours to-day.

PARIS ADVICES.

Advices from Paris to the 6th are received. The Paris government continues to enforce vigorous measures for the preservation of public order and additional arrests have been made. The first regiment of National Guards, organized for active service, made a military promenade on the 5th outside the fortifications. It went as far as Aubervilliers and returned without meeting the enemy. Forts Valerien, Rosny and Nogent, [illegible] and precision of their fire, p[illegible] establishing any siege works [illegible] their guns. Earthworks are [illegible] the besiegers in the night, but [illegible] the French gunners during the d[illegible]

It is said the government at To[illegible]plates taking a plebiscitum for [illegible] tion of their powers.

Rochefort it is understood resign[illegible]gust at the insults he received from [illegible]ple in whose cause he made so many sa[illegible]

LOAN ISSUED.

LILLE, Nov. 9.—The department of [illegible] has issued a loan for defensive purposes.

An American General in the Prussian Ca[illegible]—His Views.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The editor of the *Evening Mail* of this city publishes an abstract of a private letter from a distinguished American officer, General William B. Haze[illegible] who has been at King William's headquarter[illegible] since the investment of Paris. Gen. Haze[illegible] visited the battle field of Sedan, which he says "was not a very dreadful encounter, many of our battles surpassing it in casualties." "Battles in this country," he continues, "have little similarity to ours. The troops do not take up fixed positions and fight behind covers, but seem to be moving all the time. The field showed no long trenches of dead, but scattering graves over the whole field, which is five or six miles in extent. These usually contained but a single soldier, although sometimes two or three are buried together."

General Hazen says further: "The country from Sedan to near Paris shows very few signs of war—scarcely the signs of camps, and the whole country was rich with the crops ready for harvest, in which the people were engaged as if nothing unusual were taking place. There was no evidence anywhere of wantonness on the part of the Germans. Food and transportation were regularly taken, of course, when needed, but the abundance of the former was not materially affected by the requisitions. About Paris the aspect is quite different. The investing zone is about five miles in depth, and contains a large number of villages and some large towns, like Versailles. The people have nearly all left these places, so that there are ample quarters for five times the number of troops that occupy them.

"There is no posting of compact lines, as with us. The advance posts, the only troops really in position and under arms, are merely broken pickets, or occasional posts regulated by the ground so as to observe every movement of the enemy. In the rear, in the first villages, are some regiments, and getting toward the outer portion of the zone, at points convenient for quartering and moving troops in any direction, are masses of soldiers. Of necessity any sortie makes considerable progress before it meets with much opposition. The Prussians have made no works, and do not seem to have any guns in position, but they know that each day reduces the number of rations in Paris, a number that cannot be increased. This, it seems to me, is the real problem of the siege.

"It may be of interest to know that the Prussians brought with them not one tent, overcoat or blanket. They meant war and success, and have accomplished their purpose. Their sick list is the smallest possible—about like ours when we (General Sherman's army) reached Savannah. They left Prussia in the condition to which our soldiers came after breaking themselves down by carrying all sorts of unnecessary things. They had little staff and no lumbering ambulance trains, but an ample supply. In fact, they were not bungled with an immense staff top-hamper. They had men, food, arms and ammunition. Anything else would have been trash, and they knew it. The French had all these to perfection—that perfection which brings defeat."

PARIS MUST FALL.

A letter from General Hazen, dated Headquarters Crown Prince of Prussia, Oct. 20, says: Paris will certainly fall in good time. The Prussians are bringing up two thousand siege guns. Not a gun will be fired on the city until enough are in position to make it madness for the French to accept German fire. The General also says the stories of sufferings in Alsace and Lorraine are the grossest exaggerations.

General Council of Lutheran Church.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LANCASTER, November 7.—At the session of the Lutheran General Conference, the Emigrant house connected with the Castle Garden Mission, at New York, was placed under the management of a separate committee.

The English Church Book Committee was instructed to insert a series of family prayers in the next edition of the Church book, and make no alteration in the Rubrical directions concerning the confession of sin. The committee was also instructed to hasten the publication of a Sunday School Hymn Book, with appropriate music service and hymns.

The new provision for a German hymn book was referred to the district synods for their examination and approval.

The Council will hold a session this afternoon, and it is expected that they will adjourn to-night *sine die*.

General Freight Agents Association.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, November 7.—The regular semi-annual meeting of the general freight agents association of the United States and Canadas was held at the Sherman House in this city to-day. There were forty-three Railway and Transportation companies represented. E. R. Wadsworth, of the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad presiding, H. W. Hibbard, of the Vandalia Short Line, Secretary. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a revised classification of freight, which, however, is subject to the approval of the New York Central. The reduction of five per cent. on the rates for compressed cotton weighing 18,000 or more per car, adopted at Louisville two month since, was repealed. The rates on compressed cotton made at the same time were re-affirmed. The next meeting is to be held in San Francisco on the 12th of April next.

THE CAPITAL.

The Retirement of Secretary Cox—All the Correspondence.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1870.

HAD INTERVIEWS.

Senators Cameron and Thayer and Representative Kelley had interviews with the President to-day.

THE RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY COX—ALL THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Considerable discussion having taken place in the newspapers relative to the retirement of Ex-Secretary Cox from the Cabinet, and allusions having being made to the existence of other correspondence between the President and Mr. Cox besides that covering the resignation of that gentleman, it is thought proper, in justice to all parties, to give to the country all letters touching the withdrawal of Mr. Cox from the Cabinet. It has been intimated that among the reasons for the resignation of Mr. Cox was a difference between the President and himself as to the propriety of issuing a patent from the Land Office in what is known as the McGarrahan claim. Upon this point the following correspondence will explain itself:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22, 1870.—*Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of Interior*—Dear Sir: I understand that you have appointed one day this week to hear arguments in the McGarrahan case. That is well enough, because if Congress should fail to settle that case, we may have it to do, and the sooner we know the points of it the better. However, as the matter has been taken in hand before the incoming of this administration, and as so much fraud is charged and believed to exist on both sides, I am not willing that my name should be signed to a patent for either party until Congress has either decided or declared their inability to do so. I wish you would say to Mr. White, Secretary for signing patents, not to put my name to that one, except on special orders from me through you. He must not take orders from Mr. Nelson in the matter. I have grown suspicious of Mr. Nelson, and will tell you why when I go to Washington next. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, *Washington, August 23, 1870.*—My Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday is this morning received, and I have given your directions in regard to signing a patent to the New Idria Company to Mr. White by letter, he being confined to his bed by sickness. As I am informed on the subject of the McGarrahan business itself, I think you must have been misinformed as to its status in Congress. According to the formal opinion given by the Attorney General last year, the case is in no such sense before Congress as to interrupt or impede the action of the Department under the laws, but the parties have the same right to insist upon a hearing and decision here as they have in any other case where they claim a decision upon their rights under explicit provisions of statutes. Congress has assumed no peculiar jurisdiction of the subject. McGarrahan petitioned the last Congress, as he had the two preceeding Congresses, to make him a grant of land in California, including within the boundaries named a pretended grant to one Gomez, which the Supreme Court of the United States declared void in 1863. He has applied to Congress in vain. At the last session it was again before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and the parties consented to suspend the contest in this department till that Committee should pass upon the matter of the petition. The Committee did pass upon it, and by a vote of seven to three determined to report against granting the prayer of the petition, and directed Mr. Peters, of that Committee, to draw up the report. Mr. Peters' statement of these facts is filed with the papers in this department. The new Idria Mining Company now claim that their business should be taken up and disposed of. McGarrahan claims on the other hand that the fact that the Committee did not find an opportunity to make their report to the House, should hold the other parties to still further delay until the next session of Congress. To this the other side reply that it was the action of the Committee that they consented to await, and quote the printed statements of McGarrahan's counsel before the Committee, to the effect that if the Committee decided against them they would make no further contest. The Department, as the Attorney General had decided that it was not authorized to delay its performance of duty under the law at all, except by common consent of the parties in interest, has only taken the responsibility of delaying the cases where manifest equality required it, and where the action by Congress is probable. After careful inquiry and investigation I think that neither of these conditions exist with the present case. McGarrahan's original claim has been now for five years decided by the Supreme Court to have been utterly fraudulent and void. He immediately made his effort to obtain relief from Congress, and five years of most industrious, and I believe most unscrupulous effort, has been futile. Pending these [illegible] lay in proceeding[illegible] to law.

At this stage I find myself met by another effort at obstruction. McGarrahan brings suit in the same Court of the district for an injunction against the new Idria Mining Company to forbid them from applying for a patent for lands they claim under the statute, and that, too, although the company is in California, wholly out of the jurisdiction of the Court. Nor is it pretended that the lawful service of the writ can be made on them. These attorneys here are made defendants, and the Court is asked to forbid them from prosecuting their client's case before the Department which has jurisdiction of it, and this, too, when in the mandamus case last winter the Supreme Court decided that the jurisdiction of the Department was exclusive and absolute with which no Court could lawfully interfere. The Department is not a party to this suit, yet I have had to-day a notice served upon me to appear before this Court on the 30th inst. to show cause why an attachment should not issue against me for directing the the land office to go forward with its business. If the Federal Executive is to be at the mercy of such proceedings as these, we shall justly become the contempt of the nation and of the world.

To show you still further the unblushing knavery of McGarrahan's conduct, a gentleman allowed me to read a letter directed to him by one of McGarrahan's attorneys, in which the attorney offered for McGarrahan stock in his California claim to the amount of $20,000 for the use of his influence with me to procure favorable action to him in this Department. As to appearing before the Court, I am at a loss what to do. The Attorney General has gone to Georgia and leaves no assistant who is an experienced advocate, his Department, as you know, not being fully organized. The District Attorney, who would be the one to whom I should naturally go next, is Judge Fisher, who was one of the two Judges who signed the writ of mandamus last year, and of course he could not defend the Department without condemning himself, and Congress last winter took away from other Departments the right to employ special counsel. I think the situation fully warrants your telegraphing to the Attorney General, if not all the Cabinet, to meet you here before the 30th. As for myself, as I am conscious of having fought fraud with such rigor as I could, I can make no compromise, and if I fail to deserve to the fullest extent your approval of my course I must beg of you to relieve me at once from duties which, without your support, I shall utterly fail in.

Begging to be remembered with great respect to Mrs. Grant, I remain very truly yours,

J. D. COX.

Mr. Cox's last letter to the President, already published, is dated October 3d. It will be observed, however, in his letter of August 23d, Mr. Cox intimates strongly his determination to resign in case the President refused to support him in his views about the McGarrahan claim. To this letter the President made no reply, thus refusing to abandon the position he had taken on the question of issuing land patents. With regard to that part of Mr. Cox's last letter which seems to imply an interference on the part of somebody with the Indian policy of the Administration, it should be understood that the President had no issue with Mr. Cox on that subject, nor did he permit any outside interference. The only thing that could possibly be construed in this way was the President's endorsement on a letter from Senator Chandler, of Mich., addressed to him at Long Branch, and which was afterwards sent to Secretary Cox. This letter recommended in earnest terms the appointment as Indian Agent in Michigan of Mr. Brockway, a Methodist clergyman in that State, who had successfully labored as a missionary among the Indians. He had already served as such an agent, and had been superseded when the Indian agencies had been put in charge of military officers. The President's endorsement of this letter was to the effect that the person recommended by Senator Chandler might be appointed, as it would not change the policy which had been adopted in regard to the appointments for that branch of service. The President added at the same time that he was anxious to meet the wishes of Senator Howard, who concurred in Senator Chandler's request. The endorsement about the appointment was merely of an advisory character.

It is generally known to the country that President Grant is the author of the policy now being pursued by the Government towards the Indians, and the people may rely upon the fact that no departure will be made from this policy so long as he is President, no matter what changes will take place in the Cabinet.

With regard to the reforms in the Civil Service, allusion to which is made in the last letter of Mr. Cox, it is well understood here and elsewhere by all who have had anything to do with the executive departments of the government, that since the inauguration of President Grant's administration particular attention has been given to this matter. The President himself, with every member of his Cabinet, have without any general parade or show, made it a condition that no person shall receive an office without first undergoing an examination, the object of which is to ascertain, first, his fitness for the place, and second, his character, for fidelity and integrity. As a matter of course preference is given to persons who are known to entertain the same political views as the President and members of his administration, but this has in no instance, so far as is known, been allowed to override other necessary qualifications for office. The general misunderstanding which seems to exist with regard to the causes which led to the retirement of Mr. Cox from the Cabinet seems to call for this statement of facts.

Upper Rivers.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

BROWNSVILLE, November 9.—River stationary, with 4½ feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 46 at 5 P. M.

GREENSBORO, November 9.—River stationary, with 3 feet 5 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 46 at 6 P. M.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

STATE ELECTIONS!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The following is the vote in the Congressional districts designated:

Fourth—Roosevelt, Tammany, 1,620; Leggett, Rep., 961; McMahon, young D., 16,171.

Sixth—Cox, D., 9,720; Greeley, R., 8,183.

Eighth—Brooks, Tammany, 8,817; Wilkes, Rep., 5,808; Wadsworth, 2,940.

Ninth—Wood, D., 14,798; Ellinger, 3,736; Hillyer, 4,126.

Members of members of Congress elected in New York are as follows:

1 Dist.	Townsend, D.	7 Dist.	Ely, D.
2 "	Kinsella, D.	8 "	Brooks, D.
3 "	Slocum, D.	9 "	Ward, D.
4 "	Roosevelt, D.	10 "	Potter, D.
5 "	Roberts, D.	10 "	St. John, R.
6 "	Cox, D.	12 "	Ketchum, R.
13th Dist.	Tuthill, D.	23d Dist.	Duell, R.
14th "	Perry, D.	24th "	Seeley, R.
15th "	Warren, D.	25th "	Lamport, R.
16th "	Williams, R.	26th "	Goodrich, R.
17th "	Wheeler, R.	27th "	Smith, R.
18th "	Carroll, D.	28th "	Clarke, R.
19th "	Prindle, R.	29th "	Wakeman, R.
20th "	Merriam, R.	30th "	Williams, D.
21st "	Roberts, R.	31st "	Sessions, R.
22d "	Lansing, R		

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 8.—There seems to be no doubt that Ingersoll, Republican, is beaten in the Fifth District of this State by Mr. Stevens, Independent Democrat. Two years ago Ingersoll was elected by 7,000 majority. There was a fierce internal fight in the Republican party.

Merriam, Republican candidate for Congress in the eighth district, is probably defeated by Robinson, Democrat, by a small majority. The Republican majority in the district two years ago was 2,800. This is owing to internal dissensions among the Republicans.

Farnsworth, in the second district, is elected only by a small majority. This district is the strongest Republican in the United States.

Hay, Republican, is elected in the Twelfth District by 1,500 majority.

In this city and county the returns are still incomplete. It looks as if Farwell's majority in the city would be 3,500, and in the county 1,500; in all 5,000. The Republicans elect their three Senators and thirty-two Representatives, and their entire county ticket. The majority for the Republican State Ticket is only a little less than Farwell's.

Later—A report from Farnsworth's District says he is beaten by Stoughton, temperance candidate.

CAIRO, November 9.—Alexander county—185 Democratic majority on State and Congressional ticket, with one precinct to hear from that gave a small Republican majority last year. The whole county Democratic ticket is elected.

Pulaski county—109 Republican majority.

Williamson county—Returns meagre, one report giving a Republican majority of 75, and another a Democratic majority of 50.

Union county—Official, 914 Democratic majority.

Perry county—In doubt, one report giving a Republican majority of 35, which is a Democratic gain of 625.

Jackson county—About 100 Democratic majority.

Massac county—Republican majority 114.

Gallatin county—The Democrats claim 375.

The Republicans concede the election of Crebs to Congress, the Democrats placing his majority at 1,700.

MISSOURI.

A special from St. Louis says Brown is elected Governor by 30,000 majority.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Jackson county gives Brown about 1,200 majority. Comingo, Democrat, for Congress, 750 majority.

Andrew county—Brown 75 majority; the whole Liberal county ticket elected.

Crawford county—Brown 133 majority.

Pike county reported 2,000 majority for Brown, Dem.; county ticket 550 majority; King, Dem., for Congress about 300 majority.

Moniteau county—McClurg ticket small majority; Burdett, Republican, for Congress, 126 majority; most of the McClurg county ticket was elected.

Schuyler county—Brown 270 majority; Blair, Liberal, for Congress, 248 majority; Brown county ticket elected.

Scott county—Brown about 700 majority; McClurg only about 100 votes in the county.

Cooper county—Brown 42 majority; most of
[illegible]ty elected.
[illegible]Brown about 400 majority;
[illegible]or Congress, about 200 ma-
[illegible]aim whole county ticket;
[illegible]ed by 8 to 16.
[illegible]Brown 800 maj.; Blair, Libe-
[illegible]700 majority. Blair has a
[illegible]he District.
[illegible]nty—Brown 351 maj.; Mc-
[illegible]for Congress, 313 majority.
[illegible]e county ticket elected.
[illegible]Brown, 780 majority; King,
[illegible]ngress, about 600 majority
[illegible]onents; Democratic county
[illegible]ected.
[illegible]his city gives Brown 1,500
[illegible]Brown about 1,200 majority;
[illegible]s, about the same; most of
[illegible]cket elected.
[illegible]—Brown 300 majority; Gil-
[illegible] Congress 358; Democratic
[illegible]o Legislature elected.
[illegible]—Brown 250 majority; Gil-
[illegible]—Brown and Gilmore about
[illegible]al County ticket elected.
[illegible]y—McClurg about 300 ma-
[illegible]rown and Gilmore forty ma-
[illegible]Brown 200 majority.
[illegible]al Delegation will probably
[illegible]District, Wells, Democrat;
[illegible]rg, Liberal; Third, McCor-
[illegible] Fourth, Gilmore, Liberal;
[illegible]egular Republican; Sixth,
[illegible]t; Seventh, Parker, Regular
Republican; Eighth, Blair, Democrat; Ninth, King, Democrat. These are classified, Protectionists, 2; Tariff Reformers or Free Trade, 7.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, November, 9.—An attempt was made to assassinate Dr. A. B. Newkirk, Assessor of Internal Revenue, at Raleigh yesterday, at the polls. At Bartlett's station a young man named Bartlett attacked him for distributing tickets to negroes, but the difficulty was stopped by others. The Doctor, in the afternoon, started for Raleigh in a buggy. On the outskirts of the town he met some friends and while talking with them Bartlett, in company with two others, rode up and spoke to him. As he looked up Bartlett discharged a pistol at him, the powder burning his face. He then drew a revolver and fired two shots at Bartlett, who left. A warrant has been issued for Bartlett.

Haywood county gives Shaw, colored, Republican, for Congress, 500 majority over Vaughan, Democrat, and 2,500 over General Smith, Republican.

The election in this State has resulted in the choice of a Democratic Governor, Legislature and five Democratic Congressmen. Butler in the First and Maynard in the Second Districts probably elected. Nothing is heard to indicate the result in the Third District.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 9.—Jackson county, Arkansas, gives Hanks, Democrat, 200 majority over Roots, and Independent county gives Hanks 300 majority. Hanks is doubtless elected.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—It is stated that three hundred persons are supposed to be counting the votes of the city, receiving eight dollars per day. The *Times* says: "The reason why the election returns are not counted with promptitude is simply eight dollars per day and an interest in the issue. The official returns will be in, we presume, about Christmas. As the ballot boxes are in charge principally of Republican officials, no fears are entertained of the delay reducing their majorities."

The *Picayune* special from Baton Rouge city says: Hunt's Federal troops are making arrests of white citizens on affidavits of negro rioters on the 7th inst. The negroes with arms in their hands, uttering threats of violence, were quietly sent home, while whites found without arms and inoffensive in all particulars, were arrested and placed in close confinement. Yesterday and to-day further arrests were made. Martial law is practically in operation.

United States Marshal Packard has a telegram regarding the riot on Monday night at Baton Rouge. The Supervisor and counters of ballots were attacked by an armed mob. The ballots were saved. There were four dead and about twenty wounded, all Republicans. Marshal Schoonmaker wounded an official. A candidate for the Legislature was killed. More trouble is anticipated. About thirty of the leaders have been arrested.

WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, November 9.—The Republicans carry Wisconsin by 6,000 majority.

MILWAUKEE, November 9.—The following are the Assemblymen elected from this county, all Democrats: James White, Aust Richter, James Hany, Charles M. Hoyt, Charles F. Freeman, Dan'l H. Richards, Matthew Keenan, John L. Semmes, Valentine Knowell, James Watts; Senator, Fifth district, Dr. Hubschmann; Sheriff, Parsons; Treasurer, Kenney; District Attorney, Martin; Clerk of Circuit Court, Hickox; Superintendent of the Poor, Obert—all Democrats.

The returns from the State at large are very meagre, but enough is known to place the majority at about 6,000 in the State. There is no material change in the Legislature. The Democrats gain two or three from Milwaukee county.

KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 8.—Wrightson, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Kentucky district, has 75 to 100 majority in Campbell county.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 9.—Returns from the Eighth and Ninth districts have not yet been received. It is thought that Adams, Democrat, is elected in the Eighth district. The Republicans claim the defeat of Rice, Democrat, in the Ninth district. It will be several days before the official returns can be received from these districts.

The Republicans polled 4,178 out of 10,000 votes in this city. The voting population of the city is estimated at 16,000, showing an unusally small vote.

Two negroes were arrested for illegal voting yesterday and will be prosecuted before the Court on a charge of purgery.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, November 8.—A band of two hundred men, mounted and armed, took possession of Lake City last night and drove the white and colored Republicans from the town, including the Republican candidates for Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature. Five colored men were shot.

A desperate attempt has just been made to kill the sheriff of Madison county. The troops which were promised by the President to preserve order in this and other counties have not arrived. Other outrages are reported, but no details received. Reports to seven o'clock this evening indicate a reduced Republican majority in the State, on account of intimidation.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, Nov. 9.—The latest returns show the election of Forker, Democrat, for Congress from the Second District, by 370 maj. The Republicans elect three Congressmen, Hazleton, Hall and Halsey. The Democrats elect two, Forker and Baird. The Republicans have three majority in the Senate and eight in the House, insuring the United States Senator.

The following are the Congressmen elect: First District—Hazleton, Republican. Second—Newell, Republican. Third—Baird, Democrat. Fourth—Hill, Republican. Fifth—Halsey, Republican.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—The returns come in very slowly, owing to severe storms and the bad state of the roads. The State ticket is elected by twenty thousand and upwards. Waldron, Republican, is elected to Congress in the First District by 1,000 to 1,200; Stoughton, Republican, Second District, 3,000 to 4,000; Blair, Republican, Third District, 2,500 to 3,000; Ferry, Republican, Fourth District, 8,000 to 10,000; Conger, Republican, Fifth District, less than 5,000; Sutherland, Democrat, Sixth District, defeats Driggs by two thousand and upwards.

The Republicans have the Legislature, majority joint ballot about forty, insuring U. S. Senator.

ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—The *Avalanche's* special from Clarendon, Ark., says Roots, Republican, has only a majority of thirty-seven in Munroe county. In Pine Bluff, Ark., as far as heard from officially, Snyder, Republican candidate for Congress, has a majority over Rogers, Democrat, of 715.

MEMPHIS, November 9.—The *Appeal's* Clarendon (Ark.) special says Hanks' maj. over Roots for Congress in the First Arkansas District is 3,000. The citizens are firing one hundred guns over the election of Judge Hanks.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—Nevada is still doubtful. The election of Bradley, Democrat, for Governor is conceded. Fitch, Republican, for Congress, carried the State by a small majority. The Republican State ticket, with the exception of Governor, is probably elected.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, November 9.—The Republicans carried this county by about 1,000 majority. The Republicans elected a State Senator and one Representative. The proposition to subscribe $150,000 stock to the Chicago and South western Railroad was carried by about 1,000 majority.

VIRGINIA.

LEXINGTON, November 9.—Gray, Radical, carried this town by sixteen majority over both Conservative candidates, Harris and Reynolds. A full vote was polled. The county of Rockbridge is conceded to Gray. Both Rockingham and Highland counties are reported for Harris, Conservative nominee.

MINNESOTA.

CHICAGO, November 9.—The Republicans of Minnesota elect Averill to Congress in the 2d District over Donnelly by about four thousand majority, and Dunnell, in the 1st District, over Buck, Democrat, by a handsome majority.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

LONDON, November 9.—The *Times* this morning discusses the Alabama negotiations to show that England can go no further in the way of concession. The *Times* says the Clarendon treaty abounded in concessions; many Englishmen thought it yielded so much that the genial and exuberant Johnson had outwitted Clarendon, and as the rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate was due to political irritability, England now stands free of all blame.

Among the orders recently issued by the Board of Admiralty is one for the removal of the iron masts from the war steamer Iron Duke, in order to change the centre of gravity. Without such change the vessel is deemed unseaworthy.

There was a monster Conservative demonstration at Leicester last night. The Right Hon. Lord John Manvers, member of the House of Commons for Leicestershire, was the principal orator of the occasion.

A LONDON FOG.

1:30 P. M.—At this hour the city is enveloped in fog so dense that London is as dark as at midnight.

[Cable Special to N. Y. World.]

To-day is Lord Mayor's day, but a fog of almost unprecedented denseness has settled over the city, wholly obscuring the glories of the show. Nothing can be seen at a distance of twenty feet, although the gas is lighted. The procession seemed composed of spectres, presenting an indescribably gloomy appearance.

ITALY.

ROME, November 8.—The Italian authorities have occupied Quirinal as public property. The work of re-organizing the army is making satisfactory progress.

ROME, November 9.—The Italian authorities have closed the Jesuit College. Gen. La Marmora has established his headquarters at Quirinal.

ROME, November 7, via TOURS.—*La Liberte* states the Italian Government excludes Jesuit teachers from the night schools at Rome. Popular demonstrations against the Jesuits had been made.

CHINA.

LONDON, November 9.—Advices from Tien Tsin represent that the French envoy, unable to obtain further atonement for the late outrages, has accepted the terms offered by the Chinese Government.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 9.—Twenty-nine editors of journals issued in this city have united in a manifesto opposing the candidacy of the Duke of Aosta for the Spanish throne.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 9, 1870.

ELECTION INCIDENTS.

Police Justice Cox, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, was arrested last night on a charge of endeavoring to intimidate colored deputy marshals of the Eighth ward by arresting them on false charges. Cox was removed to the Ludlow street jail. W. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney and Hugh Smith have offered bail, and Judge Davis will probably release him to-day.

James McCormick, Deputy United States Marshal, was horribly cut in the head last night in Twenty-second street by a drunken police officer. The wound is not fatal. A German named Ed. Dower also sustained slight injuries from the officer's club.

Philip Donahue was fatally stabbed in the neck last night by an unknown man, corner Fifty-second street and Ninth avenue. The murderer escaped.

ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.

Joe Coburn, pugilist, was arrested to-day charged with shooting his wife. He claimed the act accidental, and the sufferer declining to prosecute he was discharged.

The shipment of specie by the Scotia was only $70,000.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Java, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Commercial Intercourse Between the United States and Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Some days since some of members of the Chicago Board of Trade addressed a communication to the President of the Board relative to the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, &c. It was referred to a committee of six, with a series of resolutions for the purpose of inaugurating some action. The resolutions endorsed the subject named. The matter was finally sent back to the Board of Directors without any action on the part of the Convention. Afterwards Capt. Egan, chairman of the Commercial Convention, informed the President of the Board that he had consulted with nearly all the members of the Commercial Convention, and that they strongly recommended the passage of the resolutions, omitting any reference to the fisheries as a subject in which the people of the west felt no interest. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held to-day, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board most respectfully urge upon the President of the United States the necessity of opening negotiations with Great Britain, and pressing them to an early conclusion, with a view of securing to the commerce of this country the entire freedom of transit to the ocean via the St. Lawrence river, and that Canadian authorities cause the enlargement and improvement of this route to the capacity of our largest vessels.

Resolved, That the President of this Board be requested to cause copies of the foregoing resolutions to be sent to the President of the United States and Secretary of State.

State Convention of the Y. M. C. A.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SCRANTON, November 9.—The third annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of Pennsylvania convened at Scranton yesterday. Spent half an hour in devotional exercises, after which H. K. Porter, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Pittsburgh, who presided at the last convention, called the convention to order. Various temporary committees were appointed, followed by a free discussion on the work. The committee on nominating permanent officers for the convention report for President, Simons, of Philadelphia; for Vice President, General Beaver, of Bellefonte; Secretary, Frank Deming, of Pittsburgh. The welcome meeting was held in the evening, and was addressed by Porter, Beaver, Simons, and others. The number of delegates is 150. Additional delegates will arrive by the morning trains.

The Riot at Baton Rouge.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The *Republican* will to-morrow publish a letter giving a full account of the Baton Rouge riot, which makes it appear as a premeditated affair, and would, it is predicted, have been much more serious but for the prompt action of Captain Meyer in moving two companies of the 19th Infantry to the scene of action, and restoring order by arresting thirty of the ringleaders. Marshal Packard has directed that these prisoners be removed from Baton Rouge for security. Trouble is apprehended at Donaldsonville, and two companies of Federal troops from Greenville Barracks were sent there to-day on a requisition from Governor Warmouth.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Flour: super $4.50, XX $5.50. Corn: mixed 80c, white 83@85c. Oats 50@51c. Bran $1.10. Hay: prime $28@29, choice $30. Pork: mess $26. Bacon: shoulders 15@15¼c, clear sides 21½c@21¾c. Sugar cured hams 25@28c. Lard: tierce 17@17½c, keg 18½@19c. Sugar 11½c. Molasses firmer; prime 68@70c. Whiskey 92½c@$1.02½. Coffee: prime 17¼@17½c. Cotton: sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary 14¼@14½c, low middling 14¾@15c, middling 15¼@15½c; receipts 6,899 bales, exports to Liverpool 3,162.

Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, November 9.—Cattle supply, 262 cars, against the same day last week, 431. Market weak and prices unchanged; sales 272 head only, at $5.25 for Indiana steers, averaging 1,158 lbs; $7@7.65 for Kentucky, averaging 1,279 to 1,378 lbs; $7@7.25 for Ohio, averaging 1,280 to 1,314 lbs. Sixty-one Texans were sold on private terms. Sheep dull; few changing hands; the greatest part going eastward, without buyers. Hogs: trade somewhat more active, but prices weak; $6.50@7.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

THE latest quoted price for butter in Paris was $2 per pound.

COUNT VON BEUST, the Austrian Prime Minister, is a Protestant.

A LARGE large prize has been offered in Paris for the man who shall shoot King William.

IT is said that Count Bismarck is intriguing at the Austrian Court to bring about the overthrow of the Beust Ministry.

THE Protestant inhabitants of Strasburg are said to be very much in favor of an annexation of Alsatia to Germany.

ONE of the most noted baritone singers in Europe, Franz Hauser, died recently in Frieburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

AMONG the French officers wounded at Sedan, is the husband of the celebrated violin performer, Theresa Milanollo, Colonel Parmentier.

THE General Amnesty bill passed by the Mexican Congress, and proclaimed by Juarez, extends to all except Marquese, Mejia, Archbishop Labastida and Bishop Omachea.

MR. WADE, of the British Legation in China, telegraphs that Tien-Tsen is safe for foreigners; but famine prevails at Leuchang, and much exasperation prevails among the native population.

ONE of the finest battle painters of Germany has just finished a large picture of the battle of Woerth. It is said to be excellent, and many lithographs and chromos are being now made of it.

THE French prisoners in Germany are not quite satisfied with the food they get. Particularly pea soup and sausages are their aversion. They call the sausages "German mitrailleuses."

THE French blockade seems to have affected the merchants of North Germany in some degree, notwithstanding its inefficiency. A very large number of failures are reported from Danzig and other cities of the Baltic.

THE French prisoners at Ingolstadt volunteer eagerly for the labor on the fortifications. They not only receive better treatment, but also about fifteen cents a day wages, for which they can obtain many little comforts in that cheap country.

A MUSICIAN named Frankenberger, in Sonderhausen, in Germany, has made a valuable discovery in the chapel of that place. He has found quite a collection of excellent compositions of cotemporaries of Bach, which have never been published before.

THE Paris *Figaro*, commenting on the fact that Jefferson Davis sympathizes strongly with France, says that it was no more than the French could expect, inasmuch as they had sympathized intensely with the Southern people in their struggle against the tyranny of the vandals of the Northern States.

THE Paris *Figaro* has a silly story of a number of Americans having formed a company for the purpose of catching Bismarck, dead or alive, if the Tours Government offers them sufficient inducements. If the Chancellor is caught alive the company stipulate the privilege of exhibiting him in an iron cage.

THE Wurtemberg troops engaged in clearing Upper Alsace of Franc-Tireurs show no mercy to them whenever captured. They do not even honor them with the death of soldiers, but string them up to the next tree. Eighty of these Franc-Tireurs that were captured near Pfalsburg were hung an hour afterward.

A SINGULAR bust of King William is now being sold in Berlin for about twenty cents each. It is made of condensed broth. A similar bust of Bismarck is being prepared, and the first cast will be sent to Jules Favre, as the manufacturer says that he has the intensest desire to see a Bismarck whose heart can be softened.

THE inhabitants of the Tyrol and Styria, in Austria, are making preparations to celebrate the German triumph, as soon as Paris is taken, by immense bonfires from all the mountain tops of their Alps. The sturdy mountaineers—the sons of the men that fought the French under Andreas Hofer—sympathize intensely with the Germans of the North.

THE war spirit of the women of Germany is quite as strong as that of the warlike sex. In every possible way they have sustained the strength and enthusiasm of the army, and have given great assistance in the furnishing of supplies and in taking care of the wounded or sick. The German papers are filled with facts illustrative of these statements.

GERHARDT ROHLFS has lately published at Bremen his "Reports of the Years 1865-1870," which includes all his late African experiences. Within the past few years he has been in Algiers and all over the deserts of Morocco, and to Tuat, where the French have as yet never been able to penetrate. Sibera and Abyssinia are also familiar places to him, and come in for a share of description.

THE oldest church in Naples, San Giovanni Maggiore, has become a heap of ruins. The roof had been in a dangerous state for some time past, and an architect had been engaged to examine it. The laborers were just about to begin when it fell in. San Giovanni Maggiore is said to have been built by the first Christian Emperor of Rome, Constantine the Great, and to have been consecrated by Pope Sylvester I.

LUDWIG SIMON of Treves, a well-known German Liberal who was exiled from Germany in 1848, and who has not yet received his recall, was driven out of France into Germany during the late forced exodus of his countrymen; and thus his fifteen years of exile go for naught, as by the terms of banishment, any one returning before his full term is up forfeits the time which is spent in exile.

CORRESPONDENTS insist on keeping the Duke of Nassau killed; but he will not stay dead. He has not taken any active part in the war, thus far, except what is involved in ministering to the German wounded. He recently sent out a special agent to the front, who had to charter a whole train to take with him the immense stores of necessaries and luxuries which the Duke designed chiefly for the Nassau Regiments.

IN the recent battle before Metz a German soldier in the front rank of one of the storming parties had one of his lips partially carried away by a ball, which grazed his face, and was requested to fall back by the commanding officer. But he managed to splutter out with great difficulty, through the blood that gushed over his mouth: "No, no! captain, not yet. I've sighted the fellow that did it, and he must fall back first!"

MORE than eight balloons that were sent out of Paris with letters and papers, have been captured by the Prussians. Paris is watched from an elevated point in the Prussian lines, and the ascension of a balloon is at once telegraphed to the cavalry outposts, who at once set out in the direction of the wind in order to capture the balloon, if it should happen to descend prematurely, or be hit by a bullet, which has occurred repeatedly.

THE London *Times* has no doubt that the British Ministers are possessed of the minds and aims of the belligerents to a degree the country does not share, and they have determined that they can do nothing; but it is impossible that they can refrain from reviewing once more any action possible before the war passes into a phase in which it cannot be arrested before the worst is reached. Paris is invested, but its siege has not begun.

THE branch of Parisian industry that will suffer most severely in the present war is the jewelry manufacture. Most of their most skillful workmen were expelled from Paris by order of the French "Republic." A French paper, commenting on this fact, says the government of the Eleven have made as grave a mistake in this unwarranted wholesale expulsion as Louis III did when he expelled the skilled Hugenot workmen from France.

WHEN the statue of "Old Fritz," as Frederick the Great is called in Berlin, was decorated recently in honor of the German victories, a young *gamin* climbed intrepidly to the very shoulders of the giant effigy, and placed a crown of laurel on its three-cornered hat. When the Queen heard of it she sent for this young knight of the *pave*, and presented him with a gilt china cup and saucer the former bearing her portrait set in a medallion, and two Fredericks d'or.

A BAR of silver worth about thirty-two hundred dollars was received by the Sanitary Commission in Berlin, as a present from the State of Nevada. It bears an inscription in German: "For the wounded, and the widows and orphans of the slain of the Franco-German war of 1870, from the State of Nevada." And below in English: "Germany, battling for unity and civilization, commands the sympathy of Republican America. We may not draw the sword, but we would help to staunch the wounds."

THE cattle plague, it is announced, has broken out violently in the counties bordering on the river Plate, and an equally virulent disease, it is stated, has set in among the sheep in that quarter. The Commissioners of the English customs have therefore issued orders requiring the utmost vigilance to be exercised to prevent the importation of diseased animals into the ports of Great Britain. Very recently some cattle, but more particularly sheep, have been imported from the countries lying along the river Plate into England.

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr Keysers 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING.
MRS. E. WHITE
Will open on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, 1870, a large assortment of WINTER MILLINERY, at No. 30 FIFTH STREET (formerly Pitt.)
Rooms open at 9 o'clock precisely. no10:g96

WM. HASTINGS,
Manufacturer of Oil Barrels
And dealer in all kinds of Cooperage Stock. Orders promptly filled. Office, SILL'S BLOCK, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. no10:g91

NOTICE.
JOHN McMONIGLE,
Tavern, Union Township.
The License Board will hear the above application on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.
JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9th, 1870. no10:g92

OFFICE OF CITY CONTROLLER,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., Nov. 9th, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, November 12th, 1870, for the

Grading of Willis Street,

From Bell avenue to the old city line.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. Charles Davis, City Engineer.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
W. M. PORTER,
no10:g90 City Controller.

City Standard Time.
96 FEDERAL ST.
McFADDEN'S.
GENTS' WATCHES.
ALL MAKES, GRADES AND STYLES IN GOLD AND SILVER. WATCHES REPAIRED. CLOCKS, ETC.
LADIES' WATCHES.
A SPECIALTY, FROM $25 UPWARD to the FINEST. OPERA, LEONTINE, GUARD, NECK AND VEST CHAINS. DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE.
ALLEGHENY. 96
Thos. M'Fadden, Jr.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Register's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts of Administrators, Executors and Guardians will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance on MONDAY, December 5th, 1870.

No. 1. Final account of Mrs. M. A. Derkhiem, Administratrix of James B. Irwin, dec'd. Filed August 2d, 1870.
No. 2. Final account of W. E. Tustin, Administrator of Mary E. Tustin, dec'd. Filed August 8th, 1870.
No. 3. Partial account of James Woodburn, one of the Executors of Samuel C. Young, dec'd. Filed August 11th, 1870.
No. 4. Final account of Martha J. Lebzelter, Administratrix of William Lebzelter, dec'd. Filed August 13th, 1870.
No. 5. Final account of Peter Loeffler, Administrator of Frederick Loeffler, dec'd. Filed August 15th, 1870.
No. 6. Final account of Susan Linhart, Administratrix of Margaret A. Love, dec'd. Filed August 15th, 1870.
No. 7. Account of Alex. Nimick, Administrator of the estate of William Blackstock, dec'd. Filed August 16th, 1870.
No. 8. Account of S. Cuthbert, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of Edward Harding, dec'd. Filed August 17th, 1870.
No. 9. Account of Louis Schuler, Administrator of John Schuler, dec'd. Filed August 18th, 1870.
No. 10. Final account of Hon. John Morrison, Guardian of Louisa Weyman. Filed August 19th, 1870.
No. 11. First and final account of Elizabeth Burns, Administratrix of John Burns, dec'd. Filed August 20th, 1870.
No. 12. Final account of Martin Boschert, Administrator of George Habensack, dec'd. Filed August 23d, 1870.
No. 13. First account of Wm. N. Hendrickson and Wm. Spielmyer, Executors of Jas. R. Hendrickson, dec'd. Filed August 23d, 1870.
No. 14. First and final account of Graham Scott and John Evans, Executors of the estate of Thos. Carson, dec'd. Filed August 25th, 1870.
No. 15. Final account of William Huffman, Executor of Sampson Castor, dec'd. Filed August 31st, 1870.
No. 16. Final account of Luke Chapman, Executor of the estate of Alexander Moloy, dec'd. Filed September 12th, 1870.
No. 17. Account of Catherine McKee, Administratrix of John R. McKee, dec'd. Filed Sept. 14th, 1870.
No. 18. Final account of Wm. E. Foale, Administrator of John W. Foale, dec'd. Filed Sept. 14th, 1870.
No. 19. Supplementary account of James P. Wilson, Administrator of Ann Sullivan, dec'd. Filed Sept. 16th, 1870.
No. 20. Final account of J. W. F. White, Guardian of Sophia Green, minor daughter of David Green, dec'd. Filed September 19th, 1870.
No. 21. Account of Samuel Martin, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Cooper, dec'd. Filed Sept. 28th, 1870.
No. 22. Final account of Henry M. Savage, Guardian of William Savage, minor son of Alexander Savage, dec'd. Filed Sept. 21st, 1870.
No. 23. Account of Andrew McCartney, Trustee to sell real estate of Thomas Brown, dec'd. Filed September 23d, 1870.
No. 24. Final account of Peter Swint, Guardian of minor children of John Mich, dec'd. Filed Sept. 23d, 1870.
No. 25. Final account of William V. Owens, Esq., Executor of the estate of Mary White, dec'd. Filed September 2d, 1870.
No. 26. First and final account of Wm. Harrison, Guardian of Francis A. O'Hara. Filed Sept. 24, 1870.
No. 27. Account of Richard J. McCaffrey, Administrator c. t. a. of William Riley, dec'd. Filed Sept. 26th, 1870.
No. 28. The final account of John B. Jones, Guardian of minor children of Samuel Jones, dec'd. Filed Sept. 24th, 1870.
No. 29. The final account of Mrs. Louise Jones, Administratrix of Samuel Jones, dec'd. Filed Sept. 27th, 1870.
No. 30. Account of John W. Riddell, Executor of Felix Lafferty, dec'd. Filed Sept. 28th, 1870.
No. 31. First and final account of James McQuiston, Guardian of Marg. C. McCorkle. Filed Oct. 1st, 1870.
No. 32. Final account of John Beckfield, dec'd, Administrator *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo* of the estate of Charles Babet, dec'd; filed by Wm. J. Beckfield. Filed October 3d, 1870.
No. 33. Final account of B. O. Bosworth, Guardian of Kate R. Kauffman. Filed October 4th, 1870.
No. 34. Final account of B. O. Bosworth, Guardian of Wm. H. Kaufman. Filed October 5th, 1870.
No. 35. Final account of Wm. Barker, Jr., and J. B. Kilgore, Executors of the estate of William Barker, dec'd. Filed October 5th, 1870.
No. 36. Final account of Ann Reed, Administratrix of the estate of Ralph Reed, deceased. Filed October 5, 1870.
No. 37. Final account of George R. White, Executor of the will of Mary Ann Behan, dec'd. Filed Oct. 5, 1870.
No. 38. Final account of Jane Hamilton, Administratrix of Irwin Hamilton, dec'd. Filed Oct. 5, 1870.
No. 39. Final account of Francis Soop, Guardian of the minor children of William Lowry, dec'd. Filed Oct. 7, 1870.
No. 40. Second and partial account of Albert Crawford, Joseph Crawford and Martha F. Crawford, Administrators of D. Crawford, dec'd. Filed Oct. 7, 1870.
No. 41. Fourth account of Robert and Thomas Wightman, Executors of James Wightman, dec'd. Filed Oct. 8, 1870.
No. 42. Final account of Sophia R. Negley, Administratrix of Alex. Negley, dec'd. Filed Oct. 10, 1870.
No. 43. The account of Wilhelmena Arnold, Administratrix of John Schandelmeyer, dec'd. Filed Oct. 12, 1870.
No. 44. Final account of John Magill, Administrator of William Thomas, dec'd. Filed Oct. 14, 1870.
No. 45. Final account of John Magill and Allen Aber, Executors of Robert Norris, dec'd. Filed Oct. 13, 1870.
No. 46. Account of John R. Bayard, Administrator of Hannah S. Eaton, dec'd. Filed Oct. 14, 1870.
No. 47. Final account of Ann Johnston, Administratrix of Thomas Johnston, dec'd. Filed Oct. 14, 1870.
No. 48. Third and partial account of Wm. B. and R. H. Negley, Executors of Daniel Negley, dec'd. Filed Oct. 15, 1870.
No. 49. Final account of Robert W. Grayburn and Robert C. Elliott, Executors of the estate of Alexander Murray, dec'd. Filed Oct. 17, 1870.
No. 50. Account of Wm. J. Daugherty, Administrator of the estate of Sarah L. McCague, dec'd. Filed Oct. 18, 1870.
No. 51. Account of Elizabeth and Hiram McDowell, Administrators of Priestley McDowell, deceased. Filed October 18th, 1870.
No. 52. The account of Charles Gibson, one of the Executors of Thos. Gibson, dec'd. Filed October 21st, 1870.
No. 53. Final account of John Jamison, Administrator of Thos. J. Jamison, dec'd. Filed October 21st, 1870.
No. 54. Final account of Thomas Mitchell, Administrator of the estate of William Bayne, dec'd. Filed Oct. 21st, 1870.
No. 55. Account of John B. Crooks and Henry Manchester, Administrators of Samuel H. Bennett, dec'd. Filed Oct. 22d, 1870.
No. 56. Final account of Catharine M. Riley, Guardian of minor children of Frederick Goehring, dec'd. Filed Oct. 22d, 1870.
No. 57. Account of David Gregg and Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, Executors of Samuel Gordon, dec'd. Filed Oct. 24th, 1870.
No. 58. Final account of Joseph Caskey, Guardian of minor children of Sam'l W. Caskey, dec'd. Filed Oct. 27th, 1870.
No. 59. Final account of James L. Brown, Administrator of James H. Moore, dec'd. Filed Oct. 27th, 1870.
No. 60. Final account of John Hamnett Sr., Administrator of the estate of Samuel Hamnett, dec'd. Filed Oct. 29th, 1870.
No. 61. Final account of Alex. Hilands, Trustee to make sale of the real estate of James Black, dec'd. Filed October 31, 1870.
No. 62. First account of Hugh Wightman, Guardian of Ella V. Wightman, minor child of Alexander Wightman, dec'd. Filed November 1, 1870.
No. 63. Final account of James Wilson, Guardian of John W. Bennett, minor son of Samuel Bennett, dec'd. Filed November 3, 1870.
No. 64. Account of Samuel Keys, Administrator of Mrs. Ann Keys, dec'd. Filed November 4, 1870.
No. 65. Account of Charles Hays, Trustee of Daniel McHenry, under the will of James McHenry, dec'd. Filed November 4, 1870.
No. 66. Final account of James S. Robinson, Guardian of minor children of William Bishop, dec'd. Filed September 26 1870.
No. 67. Account of Levi Dillon, Executor of the estate of Jannette Robertson, dec'd. Filed November 5, 1870.
No. 68. Final account of N. H. Pangburn, Executor of the estate of Isaac Pangburn, dec'd. Filed November 5, 1870.
No. 69. Final account of Biddle Arthurs, M. D., Guardian of Edward F. Arthurs, minor child of Edward Arthurs, dec'd. Filed November 5, 1870.
No. 70. Second separate account of Hon. Thomas Mellon, one of the Executors of Barbara Negley dec'd. Filed November 5, 1870.
No. 71. Final account of Anna Margaret Olnhausen, Administratrix of Christian Olnhausen, dec'd. Filed November 5, 1870.

JOSEPH H. GRAY,
Register.
no10:g35

SILKS, VELVETS & DRESS GOODS.
POPLINS, ALPACAS and VELOURS.
VELVETEENS AND ASTRACHANS.
COATINGS, PLUSHES & TWEEDS.
CLOAKINGS AND BROADCLOTHS.
SEAL SINS AND DOG SKINS.
CASSIMERES, MUSLINS, CALICOS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS.
GLOVES, STOCKINGS and SOCKS.
LADIES' SUITS, LADIES' SKIRTS.
CHILDREN'S SUITS and SKIRTS.
GENTLEMEN'S UNDERWEAR.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
McKee, Murphy & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH AVENU
no10:g62

BELL
&
MOORHOUSE,
ARE OPENING A FRESH STOCK OF
Dress Goods,
Blankets,
Black Silks,
Flannels,
Lace Curtains,
Linen Goods,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
no10 21 FIFTH AVENUE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership formerly existing between BRENTANO & BAUER, No. 555 Penn street, was to-day dissolved by mutual consent. A. Brentano will pay all debts of the former firm, and he is also entitled to collect the outstanding debts.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7, 1870. no8:g82

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—Two Good TINNERS at No. 114 LIBERTY ST. H. ADLER. 11-9

WANTED.—A DRUG CLERK.—Salary moderate. Address DRUGGIST, Lock box 58, Wheeling, W. Va. no10

WANTED.—One MAN to run an Iron Lathe. Apply to ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner 3d avenue and Liberty street.

WANTED—MILLINERS.—Two Experienced Trimmers. Best of wages given at Mrs. J. TREACY'S, 28 DIAMOND AVE. 11-7

WANTED—Two Good Dress Makers and Two Apprentices. Inquire at Mrs. M. McNEIL'S 44 Sixth avenue. 11-8

WANTED.—A GIRL who understands plain Cooking. Apply with reference, at No. 89 MARKET STREET. 11-7

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY — AT ST. CLAIR HOTEL, 2 White Waiters and 1 Porter. 11-9

WANTED.—SALESMEN who have a knowledge of the Notion and Toy business. J. G. LAUER & BRO., No. 106 Market street.

WANTED—A COOK—At No. 22 Cedar Avenue, Allegheny. German Protestant preferred. Apply during forenoon. 11-9

WANTED.—A FEW BOARDERS in a private family. Apply at No. 31 Chestnut Street, Sixth ward, four squares above the Court House. 11-10

WANTED.—A SHOEMAKER TO work by the week in the back shop. None need apply except of strictly sober habits. Apply at 132 Smithfield street. S. DALZELL. 11-8

WANTED.—MOLD MAKER—Competent to take charge of a good shop. Address, stating reference and wages expected, P. O. Box 598. 11-7

WANTED—To Rent a second story FRONT ROOM, finely furnished, within 3 minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Inquire at No. 29 CHATHAM STREET. 11-7

WANTED.—A GOOD GIRL for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer; reference required. Apply at 804 PENN STREET. 11-8

WANTED.—NURSE GIRL from 16 to 18 years of age. Apply at No. 24 FEDERAL STREET, Pittsburgh. A Protestant preferred. Good references required. 11-9

WANTED—Effective Agents Everywhere to sell PROF. STOWE'S SUBERB FAMILY BIBLE (just ready) and other choice works. For circulars and terms address M. CLARKE, 93 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. no8

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN who has a capital of from $6,000 to $8,000 to purchase an interest or the whole business in a well established and paying manufactory, 30 per cent. profits. Address S. J., this office. no8

WANTED — AGENTS. — ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock-stitch*" (alike on both sides) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. oc22:23

WANTED.—50 Laborers for Railroad; 20 Coal Miners, a Blacksmith for country; 10 Girls for housework in city; 6 for country; 5 Cooks for city; several girls want chamberwork, nursing and sewing. Farm Hands, Drivers, Laborers and Boys furnished at short notice, by applying at No. 1 Sixth street, first door from the Suspension Bridge.

WANTED.
SALESMEN.
Salesmen wanted to sell goods by sample and collect bills. Apply to
S. F. HARRIS,
no9:g83 75 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MORE COAL DIGGERS
For the best Mine in Illinois. Written guarantees for steady work and good wages are furnished by
R. A. SCHNABEL,
no8:g77 128 Smithfield street.

WANTED.
MORTGAGES.
In large or small amounts on city or county property.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
noe 179 Smithfield street

WANTED—MORTGAGES.
Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan
in large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest.
CHARLES JEREMY,
Real Estate Agent,
418 Grant street.

AGENTS WANTED—($225 a month)—by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two Rooms To-Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, with Board. Also, Day Boarders, at 162 Fourth avenue.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—Room 24x30, with 4 to 6 horse steam power. Enquire o
JOHN BEST & C
no8 Glass W

TO-LET—With immediate posse the three storied brick warehouse, N Wood street. Apply to McELROY, DICK CO., 54 Wood street.

FOR RENT.—DAIRY FARM.
A farm containing One Hundred and acres, six miles from the city, one mile from view and one-half mile from Laurel St P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Enquire of
JOHN WILSON & BRO
No. 80
no8:g51 Allegheny

TO LET.—On James street, Alle gheny.
A GOOD STABLE.
With accommodations for four horses. Apply Superior Oil Works, on Saw Mill Valley Road, Reserve township. oc14:f24-t

TO-LET—FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a gentleman's sleeping room. Inquire at 154 FOURTH AVENUE. 10-26

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One of the best paying TAVERNS in the county, with Stock, Fixtures, Furniture, License, Lease, &c. Reasons for selling: Owner obliged to leave the State. Price $2,900. Apply at 171 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny city. 10-26

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds, constantly on hand.
Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to.
JAMES HILL & CO.
Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SMALL COUNTRY SEAT.—Situated one mile from Port Perry. Contains three acres of rich garden land, filled with fruit of the best varieties, all bearing; 300 grape vines; one of the best springs of water at the door. The improvements are a neat 2 Story Dwelling, with 4 rooms, nearly new; also a Tenant House, with 3 rooms, Stable and other outbuildings. This property is offered at a very low figure, as the owner is moving south. Apply to se22 B. McLAIN & CO., No. 164 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 20 acres with 3 houses thereon; one, a fine, comfortable and convenient house; good water, and one of the best water powers in Western Pennsylvania for a mill; 16 miles from the city, on the waters of Turtle Creek Road, ¾ of a mile from Stewart's Station, Central Railroad. Also, several good Farms in good locations and houses for sale. Enquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
my11 No. 110 Grant St., opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY.—The undersigned offers for sale, on reasonable terms, ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF COAL, more or less, the vein or strata being about six feet in thickness, and of a good quality, with sufficient surface to work and take out the same. Situate about three-quarters of a mile from P. Y. Hite's Station, on the West Penn. Railroad, in East Deer Township, Allegheny Co. A good title will be given to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
oc19:f41 FREDERICK CHRIST.

FOR SALE.
ON 44th STREET.—Two Handsome Brick Dwellings of 7 and 8 rooms respectively. Lots 48 by 100 and 36 by 127.
ON 43d STREET.—One very fine two story Brick Dwelling of 9 rooms. Lot 24 by 127.
ON BUTLER STREET.—One Handsome Brick Dwelling of 7 rooms and finished attic. Lot 20 by 160.
ON 45th STREET.—Two very fine lots 20 and 24 by 100.
ON 44th STREET.—An elegant Lot 46 by 108.
Farms, Houses, Lots of all descriptions, and Money in sums of $500 to $5,000 may be had at
T. H. SILL & SON,
no5 Cor. Penn and 33d streets.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.
The two story double house, the residence of Robert S. Kennedy, Esq., adjoining the residence of Messrs. Wm. and Hay Walker and Wm. Cooper, in McClure township, on the New Brighton Road, about 3 miles from the city. The house contains 14 rooms; also, ice house and cooling room, summer kitchen and laundry and out house, convenient to the main building; the house is supplied with water and gas. The grounds, comprising about 10¾ acres, are tastefully laid out and are stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, &c. On the premises are a large stable, cold grapery, out houses and gardener's house of 5 rooms. Verner Station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. is within a few minutes' walk of the house. For terms, enquire at the PEARL MILL, Allegheny. no10:g94

HENRY G. HALE
Has now in stock the very latest styles of
FALL GOODS
Direct from the London market, comprising DIAGONALS, ENGLISH COATINGS, CHEVIOT SUITINGS and an endless variety of the choicest PANTALOON PATTERNS. Also, ENGLISH CORDUROY of all colors.
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—Fulton street, $18,000; East Liberty, $16,000; Webster street, $2,300; Sewickley, $8,000; Woods Run, $8,000; corner Third avenue and Ferry streets, $1,500; Five houses Strawberry alley, $8,500; Forbes street, $2,500; Grant street, $8,000; Allegheny, $30,000; Franklin and Townsend streets, $4,000; Third avenue, $9,000; Oakland, $8,000; Oakland $10,000; Elm street, $1,800; Woods Run, $2,900; Ferry street, $6,5; Others in various locations.
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
no7 56 Smithfield street.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES SECURED BY REAL ESTATE, in large or small sums. Apply to Lock Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

ETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
rner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday 110¼ [illegible]

IN THE election on Monday and Tues y the Democracy expected the follow g gains in Congress: Massachusetts, New York, 4; Illinois, 3; Wisconsin, 1; ichigan, 1; Tennessee, 7; Arkansas, 1; uisiana, 9; Missouri, 2.

THE *Post* broke out yesterday in a vio utrash, pronounced by physicians unmis takable chicken-pox. The disease was mewhat abated during the day, as plentiful doses of New Jersey cider were ad inistered with good effect.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE," according to e census returns of San Francisco, have least one blessing attached to their eathenism which would be wise for all ations to copy. There are in that city ,817 Chinese and all can read and write. here are 9 Americans who can neither ad nor write, and 6,785 belonging to the ish population who are in the same state ignorance.

AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION will be eld at Indianapolis on the 23d inst., com osed of delegates representing New York, ennsylvania, Ohio and nearly all the Vestern States and territories, the object f which will be to devise the best means f securing to immigrants protection rom fraud and cheap, comfortable and peedy transportation. Gov. Geary has ppointed our fellow citizen Capt. Chas. V. Batchelor one of the four delegates to epresent this State in the Convention. hat gentleman would be much pleased o receive the views and opinions of all nterested in the important object of the onvention, especially those of our rail oad officials. If the Convention accom lishes its purpose it will have worked ut a grand deed of charity by affording dequate protection to those who come rom foreign climes, strangers to our anners and customs, to settle upon our wild and uncultivated lands to make them ich and productive.

OUR TELEGRAMS from the seat of war ave reference principally to the failure f the armistice. Thiers is said to have ad no attention paid to him in his efforts, xcept in diplomatic circles. Peace is ow supposed to be impossible, and it is sserted that there is not enough food in Paris to last until the end of the month. All France is declared in a state of revo ution, and disorder and riot are feared everywhere. For some reason not as yet given to us, Trochu is said to have resigned, and what is really more strange than any news we have as yet received is, that the French people are anxious for peace, but the leaders will not permit them to have it. Taking the telegrams altogether, inextricable confusion seems to have centered in Paris, and the city is without leaders, order, or authority to do anything. Under such circumstances, it is, as we before termed it, ruled by nothing but a mob, and we venture to assert will be charged with graver and greater reason than has settled down on either Sedan or Metz.

THE DEDICATION of a neat, pretty, and cheerful chapel, in the Western Penitentiary, to the worship of Almighty God, yesterday, marks a new era in prison discipline, and is a gratifying evidence of the advanced philanthropic ideas of the times. None can appreciate better than the weary, sin-stained convicts themselves the blessing undisguised bestowed upon them in the privilege, so long withheld and at last granted, of worshipping their God as human beings should worship him, in concert, blending their petitions together to the Throne of Grace for mercy and forgiveness. We expect good results from this salutary and truly Christian innovation. We cannot be disappointed in our expectations. The vilest sinner on earth is not beyond redemption, and the word of God, when spoken, finds its way to the hardest heart and there leaves its grace and consolation. We hail the new system of congregational worship in the Penitentiary and the dedication of the new Chapel, therefore, with unbounded pleasure, and rejoice that our prisons are rapidly becoming regarded as places not devoted so much to the punishment of crimes committed by the unfortunate convicts, as to their redemption from wickedness and their moral reformation.

THE CITIZENS of Missouri at their late election voted on six amendments to the State constitution. The sixth amendment is as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be holden on the next Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1870, the following amendment to the constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of the State of Missouri, in the manner already provided by law, to wit: Article nine of the constitution of the State of Missouri is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto, to be numbered and known as section ten, and to read as follows: Section 10. Neither the general assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district or other municipal corporation, shall ever make any appropriations or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any creed, church or sectarian purpose; or to help, support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university or other institution of learning controlled by any creed, church or sectarian denomination whatever, nor shall any grant or donation of personal property or real estate ever be made by State, county, city, town or such public corporation, for any creed, church or sectarian purpose whatever.

If adopted it will settle the question with regard to any denomination having a separate school fund as its quota, as far as the State of Missouri is concerned.

SCARCELY a day rolls over our heads, but we read of some murder having been committed, with the never failing excuse that a wretched wife was to blame. The excuse has become a little too common, but will at least have the virtue of arousing a more severe and critical analysis of the reasons upon which the injured husband claims his right to be considered insane. Separate and apart from all other considerations a charge of this nature once fastened on a wife will never leave her. Be it true or untrue she must wear for the balance of her days the odium and distrust attendant even upon a whisper of that kind. In Ohio, however, the excuse has reached a more practical purpose and with less danger to the husband. A few days since a lady, resident of Lima, while sitting in her parlor, talking to a gentleman who had called to see her husband, was suddenly aroused by pistol bullets flying through the window. Immediately after her husband rushed in, knocked her down, and with a pistol pressed against her head compelled her to sign a paper he had written, asserting her infamy. She refused until terror mastered her and then signed. Whereupon the injured husband walked off to institute proceedings in divorce. The proceedings not being instituted, inquiry was made why nothing had been done, when the husband gave as a reason, that he was drunk at the time, and guessed he was wrong. Before he found out that he was drunk, however, rumor had taken charge of the case and that lady's name is tainted forever by the slander of one, nothing more nor less than a brute. What extent of insanity a wife has the right to plead under such circumstances our courts have not yet settled.

THE FREE TRADE EFFORT.

When the reform movement first raised its head to control the late elections, it averred its mission was Republican. It urged upon all of its devotees, that the only object it had in view, was to purify the party of corruption, and to maintain the ascendancy of Republican principles by casting from the party certain extravagances that were daily and hourly disgusting honest supporters, and which would eventually defeat the purposes of, and destroy the organization. Every possible charge that could be arrayed against the regular Republican nominees was studiously presented to the public, and a united movement against what was termed "the ring" was made. The citizens of this State, differing in no respects from the citizens of other States, looked quietly on, evincing emotions both of pleasure and regret. Pleasure that the Republican party should arise in its might to condemn extravagance of every kind, and regret that the effort was not made within the party, rather than outside of it. We are not referring to any movement special to this county, but to the general local dissensions wherever they may have occurred throughout the entire Union. Wherever they were found they always started out with an assumption of purity above the balance of Republicans, and claimed the support of every voter on the ground, that the effort was made, solely to reduce the immense fees of office-holders, and to turn out some mythical ring that they charged with gross extravagance and with actual corruption.

As time rolled on, however, the cloven hoof became visible, and to day we have sufficient light thrown on the movement to convince almost any unprejudiced mind that there has been nothing more nor less attempted than to disrupt the Republican party, under an assumed virtue, while the truth is it was a war gotten up by the money of Free Traders, as against the well known policy of protection incident to Republicanism. Whenever a Republican journal took the position that our country, under a protective tariff, would be prosperous, while under the doctrine of Free Trade it would turn thousands of workmen out of their homes and ruin our manufacturing interests, it was met with the cry that the tariff was not an issue of the election and did not come in controversy. And yet, notwithstanding this assertion, it was not the Republican party that raised the issue, but it originated with the Democracy and the Reform movement. At the outset we called attention to the card issued by the Democratic Executive Committee of New York, on which were pasted numberless little samples of foreign goods, the duty, the price in the foreign market and the price demanded here. This was the election card of the Democracy, and it was circulated freely. It was placing Democratic nominees squarely on the Free Trade platform, and any movement calculated to weaken our party and elect a Democrat was advocating Free Trade. To this must also be added the position assumed by the Democracy, that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments set at rest all questions growing out of the war, and that the old issues were dead.

The Republican party therefore, started into these elections with two enemies to fight. One they had often fought and just as often beaten. Its record was one that no light of day could shine upon, and the party live, and they hoped to bury it with the past forever. It was compelled however to come before the nation with some set principle, and knew that its cry of extravagance and corruption hurled against the administration, would fall but idly on the ears of those, who, for years, had heard this same cry, while the party uttering it, were in sympathy with those desperately endeavoring to destroy our Union. The Democracy knew there was but very little weight in the cry, and raised another of Free Trade, and this was in truth and in fact the principle upon which it went into the campaign. The other enemy attacked us in a far different manner. They claimed to be Republicans, to desire the perpetuation of Republican principles, and the maintenance of the Republican organization. Because they so loved it, they had nominated a new ticket, that the party might be cleansed of the foul stuff lodged in its bosom, and live. Their cant found many followers, and in some instances defeated the Republican candidate, and in doing so elected a Free-Trader. The leaders of the Reform movement whenever this result was effected gained just exactly that, for which they were striving.

In Pennsylvania the effort was carried on in darkness, and the light of truth banished from the lips of the Reform leaders. Hundreds of honest men, who are to-day in favor of protection, voted for the Reform tickets, believing that the Tariff was not an issue, and that the claim of the Reformers was founded on honesty. They were deceived up to the last moment, and only read the lesson aright from the result itself. In New York, however, the question was not hidden away but was urged by Democratic orators, and expounded by Democratic journals. As an illustration of our position, the contest in the Sixth Congressional District was between S. S. Cox and Horace Greeley. General Cary made a speech in favor of Mr. Cox. In that speech he took two positions. One was, he declared free trade to be the international common law of the Almighty, and hoped that the day was not far distant when every custom house in the land would be abolished. The other was that the black men were not going to lord it over God's heritage forever. In the first, and we have only to do with it at present, he made the Tariff the issue of the day, and the *Evening Post* urged the defeat of Mr Greeley because he is a Protectionist. The defeat of Mr. Greeley was also urged by an address issued to the people of his district on the ground that he was a Protectionist. In Missouri, Democracy and Free Traders were working shoulder to shoulder to defeat McClurg and elect Brown. In Michigan the same effort was made, and in fact wherever we find dissensions in the Republican ranks, there the Free Trade element will be found to abide.

It is useless, therefore, for the Republican party to parry the attack made upon it by a few of its own members, and invent excuses to account for their dereliction. They are free traders, and are moved by the same nature as are those men who have subscribed $50,000 to the American Free Trade League, every one of them being directly interested in the sale of foreign goods. It was not to purify the corruption in the Republican organization, nor any other disinterested object that created their party, but a desire to amass riches at the expense of our manufacturers and workingmen all over the Union. It was greed that prompted, and it was a greed that will live after their effort of reform is dead. We may look for it in the future, as it has been of the past, but with this advantage, that with the knowledge of their mission, we know it is not Republican, and their cry of love for our party principles, cannot hereafter lead any one astray unless wilfully blind and dumb. They are not with us, but against us, and as such should be known in the future. Under the banner of protection the Republican party is but carrying out its great work, and under that banner it will stand or fail. We are gratified that these Free Trade Republicans have shown us their position while the tariff was not one vital to the issues of the day.

The Mysterious Coffins.

A newspaper at Calais publishes a new version of the three mysterious coffins which were so carefully guarded in their transit across the Rhine. As General Moltke continues to enjoy good health and directs the operations before Paris, a "reliable traveller"—that authority which replaces our "reliable contraband" of 1863-4—assures the editor of the *Courier* that he has just come from Champagne, and that the coffins contained nothing but valuable articles and jewelry stolen from Compiegne, Fontainebleau and Versailles, and that St. Cloud was not really destroyed by French shells, but by the Prussians, who thus wished to conceal the extent of their depredations.

BRIEF TOPICS.

ORLEANS.

The story of the capture of Orleans reads like a page from the history of the Crusades. The French destitute of artillery and fearfully outnumbered, were forced to defend the city by individual bravery, and made the victory a dear one for the Germans. During the night before the assault, little "snake parties" were organized to creep out through the long grass and meet the Prussians crawling in. And every now and then the silence was broken by a sharp, hissing cry as snake met snake in the underwood, and the stings, in the shape of the long hunting-knifes carried on these expeditions, went to work. Next day, it being evident that the town must fall, it was decided to save the bulk of the army by retreat, while the Foreign Legion and the Pontificial Zouaves engaged the Prussians and covered the retreat. And nobly they did it. The Prussian artillery rained missiles of death upon them, till they judged them broken, and then assaulted *en masse*, only to be driven back in ruin. Four times did they meet repulse, but on the fifth assault not a shot was fired against their heavy masses as they deployed in the open, but as they swarmed into Banien and into the railway station about a hundred and fifty ghastly creatures in the military garb rose up to meet them in the longed-for embrace of death. Orleans was won. But of these 150 men not 60 escaped to tell the tale of how it was defended. Of 1,500 of the Foreign Legion 36 came back to Bloise, and of 370 Zouaves but 17 left the field alive.

A QUICK EARED BOY.

The Fishkill *Standard* says that on Tuesday last the special New York express, which passes Fishkill station without stopping, at 4:40 P. M., going south at lightning speed, was telegraphed at Poughkeepsie as being half an hour late. Some cars of the Dutchess and Columbia road that were standing on a side track, waiting for the above train to pass, it was thought could be easily switched to their proper place long before the train arrived. After the cars had moved on to the main track, a little boy on the locomotive, son of the engineer, heard the lightning train approaching, and told his father. To say there was a hurrying just about that time, will but faintly indicate the activity of affairs for a minute or two. A full head of steam was let on the Dutchess and Columbia locomotive, and she rushed below the switch and out of the train's way as quick as possible—and not a second too soon, for the special was within a few feet of the open switch before it could be closed. A few seconds delay, and there would have been one of the most terrible smash ups. It is said Commodore Vanderbilt was on the special train, but we do not know with what truth. It seems that the train had made up its lost time to within eight or ten minutes, and was rushing ahead at its best speed.

GEN UHRICH'S DEFENSE.

Gen. Uhrich, in a letter to his cousin, M A. Boye, dated Bale, 14th inst., replies to the accusations brought against him with regard to the defense of Strasburg. The General says: The state of affairs was complicated by the loss of 35,000 rockets burned with the arsenal of the citadel, and which it was impossible to replace. In spite of that, however, we might have held our ground had the body of the place remained intact. But during the last day of the siege the advanced works of the enemy were rapidly extended; they crowned our covered ways and erected breastworks in order to protect the troops which were to make the assault. They opened two breaches, one at Bastion 12, which was practicable, and the other at Bastion 11, which two hours' exposure to fire would have rendered practicable. It was impossible for us to sustain the assault. Was it our duty, or rather was it my duty, to expose the unfortunate city which had suffered so much to the horrors of a town taken by storm, when we had not one inducement to continue resistance? My council of defense did not think so, and certainly no accusation of want of energy can be found against it. * * * My character is one which will not be affected by the assertions of the ill-informed or malevolent. I might, if I thought fit, speak of the carelessness which left Strasburg without garrison, without sufficient artillery, without any body of engineers.

THE POPE.

A Roman letter dated Oct. 14, says: Last night the Holy Father had one of his epileptic attacks, and Doctor Viale-Prela and another physician were called up at midnight to attend him. This morning he is stated at the Vatican to be better. The *Unita Cattolica*, of Turin publishes the following communique: "It is not true that the Pope goes out of the Vatican; still less that he is negotiating a *modus vivendi* with the usurping Government." Don Margotto adds that he hastens "to kiss the hand which traced these lines," whence the paragraph would appear to have been penned by the Pope himself. The Holy Father, like most fallen potentates, has met with ingratitude among the adherents of his posterity. Perhaps the worst case is that of the young Duke Braschi, grand-nephew of Pius VI. The Braschi family had come to complete ruin, when the Pope rescued them by his bounty, conferring pensions on the widowed Duchess and on the Duke, besides enrolling him in the Noble Guard. The Holy Father also bestowed a handsome marriage portion on the Duke's sister. Yet the Duke was, after the members of the Provisional Government, the first to tender his vote at the Capitol for annexation to Italy while his mother sat in a carriage in the Piazza to signify her concurrence.

THE COTTON CROP.

Accounts from many parts of the South give a gloomy prospect for cotton this year. Not that a very large crop has not been planted, but the trouble proceeds from the fact that the low price to which the staple has declined has so disheartened the negro laborers, who in most cases work on shares, that great difficulty is experienced in inducing them to pick the cotton. In many instances, also, these negroes, fearful that the cotton will not bring the cost of its culture, are abandoning their own fields and are seeking employment as pickers in the fields of planters, in order to save wages. As a natural result, the cotton that these singular specimens of agricultural economists fail to pick will go to ruin. The worst of it is that these negroes are dishonest. Those who so act are generally in debt to the extent of their shares, and they consider that to gather their crops will be to the ultimate benefit of their creditors. They call this "working for a dead horse"—a characteristic negro idea of the evasion of a pecuniary responsibility.

THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: The annual report of the Board of Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, just made to Hon. Wilmer Worthington, general agent of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, is an interesting document. From it we learn that the number of patients admitted into the hospital for the nine months ending September 30, 1870, was 168; males, 86; females, 82; discharged during the same period, 144; males, 75; females, 69; of those discharged 30 were restored, 39 improved, 36 stationary, and 39 died. The number remaining in the hospital September 30, 1870, was 434; males, 223; females, 211; and the whole number under treatment up to that date was 578. Complaint is made of the lack of accommodations and of the crowded state of the institution. Recommendation is made that a suitable provision be made for the accommodation of all the insane of the State, and for giving them that custodial care and remedial treatment which will soonest restore their reason. It is further urged that this can be done only in institutions erected expressly for the purpose.

MOSCOW BY MOONLIGHT.

A correspondent writes: About midnight I took a last walk upon the Kremlin. The round and full moon poured a flood of silver from a cloudless sky. From the edge of the hill I looked beyond the walls far over the quiet city. Lights here and there showed that some were watching, but the world was asleep How changed from the time when the savage armies of the Poles lay encamped outside the walls, or the great Napoleon, from the very place on which I stood, looked out upon a city wrapped in flames. Everything was still. Here and there the lanterns of the watchmen on distant towers rose and fell, exchanging signals. Light after light went out. At last, long after midnight, as I wandered reluctantly homeward, I turned at the corner of a street to take a farewell look at the Kremlin. A glimmering lamp beneath the sacred picture at the gate was the only light I could see, but palaces and churches, towers and domes, all that was fantastic in the architecture of East and West, stood together, white and glistening in the bright light of the moon. With a gesture of farewell I turned the corner. I had seen the Kremlin for the last time.

GENERAL LEE.

Biographers and newspaper obituary writers have united in ascribing to Robert E. Lee the best qualities of heart and mind. A Cincinnati paper relates the following anecdote of the rebel chief, which, if true, does him honor: One day last autumn the writer saw General Lee standing in his gate talking pleasantly to an humbly clad man who seemed very much pleased at the cordial courtesy of the great chieftain, and turned off, evidently delighted, as we came up. After exchanging salutations, the General said, pointing to the retreating form: "That is one of our old soldiers who is in necessitous circumstances." I took it for granted that it was some veteran Confederate, when the noble hearted chieftain quietly added: "He fought on the other side, but we must not think of that." I afterward ascertained (not from General Lee, for he never alluded to his charities) that he had not only spoken kindly to this "old soldier," who had "fought on the other side," but had sent him on his way rejoicing in a liberal contribution to his necessities.

A SAD MEMORIAL.

The following memorandum, in the form of a diary, was found on the body of Dr. Beane, of Baltimore, who, with Mr. McCorkendale and Mr. Randall, were lost in September last in a severe snow storm near Mont Blanc:

"Tuesday, 6th September.—I have made the ascension of Mont Blanc with ten other persons: eight guides, Mr. McCorkendale and Mr. Randall. We reached the summit at two o'clock and a half. Immediately after having quitted it, I found myself enveloped in a whirlwind of snow, at 15,000 feet English height. We have passed the night in a grotto dug in the snow—an uncomfortable asylum, and I have been ill all the night.

"7th September, Morning—Cold very intense. Much snow. It falls without cessation; the guides are uneasy.

"7th September, Evening.—We have been on Mont Blanc for two days in a terrible snow storm. We are lost. We are in a grotto, dug in the snow, at a height of 15,000 feet.

"I have no hope of descending. Perhaps some one will find this book and will send it to you." [Then follow directions relative to his private affairs.] "We have no provisions. My feet are already frozen, and I am entirely exhausted. I have only strength to write these words. I die believing in Jesus Christ, with the sweet thoughts of my family, my friendships and all. I hope that we shall meet in heaven. Yours always.

"My effects are partly at the Hotel du Mont Blanc; a part are with me in two portmanteaus. Send them by post to the Hotel Schwictzerhoff, at Geneva. Pay my bills at the hotel. Heaven will reward you for your kindness."

Then follow more instructions to his family; then a sudden close, as if strength failed.

HOUSE-ROOM.

Proper shelter is quite as essential to health, to say nothing of comfort, as proper food. It appears from the last census of Great Britain, taken in 1861, that there were in Ireland at that date 89,374 "dwellings" with one room each, for all purposes. In these were crowded nearly half a million of persons, men, women, and children, or about five persons to each hovel. The number of such houses has diminished since; but how far this is an improvement cannot be decided until the figures of the next census are published. In the large towns in England cellars and attics are similarly overcrowded. In certain parts of the large American towns and cities the same state of things exists. Reform and relief in this direction are imperatively called for. In Great Britain the evil is of such magnitude that it becomes a national question; and a strong party, consisting of the owners of property thus tenanted, is arrayed stubbornly against any alleviation of the evil In this country it becomes us, if possible, to check the nuisance before it becomes such a "vested interest" as to resist improvement.

LONDON CLUBS.

Club life in London has attained its greatest perfection. In no other city in the world are clubs so numerous, so aristocratic, or so expensive There are upwards of fifty clubs, in which all the professions and ranks of life have representatives. The roll of these clubs foots up over 45,000 members, and their expenses over a million pounds. When clubs were first started they were regarded with much hostility as being antagonistic to domestic life, and the ladies displayed an intense spirit against them. The clubs, however, survived and flourished under their enmity, and it was found that they discouraged coarse drunkenness, the prevalent vice of Englishmen; encouraged social intercourse,—of which ladies partook elsewhere; refined the manners of the members, constituted courts of honor, and tended most materially to the manufacture of gentlemen. The London clubs are private hotels on a vast and magnificent scale. They have billiard-rooms, coffee-rooms, ninepin-rooms, splendid libraries, saloons, furniture and plate of the costliest and rarest dercription.

NEW ORLEANS.

For many months New Orleans has been under a ban. Grim death, clad in his yellow jacket, was present in its streets and alleys and highways, and for a time reigned supreme. Now, we hear that it has emerged from the dreary round of dullness which has been for many weeks past stifling its energies. Now that all danger of sickness has passed away, the truants are flocking home from every direction, and every avenue of communication with the North and surrounding country has its throngs of visitors. A new life seems to be instilled into trade. People have dropped the languid airs of the summer solstice, and now hurry through the streets as though every moment could be coined into dollars. The few hotels open are already full. The stores are displaying their richest wares, in every direction the hammer, trowel and paint-brush are at work, and everything gives indication that the business season has dawned once more, with, we are happy to add, the most flattering prospects.

BALFE.

When Balfe brought out his opera of "Falstaff" at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, in July, 1838, he was the only native composer who had produced an opera with Italian words. On the 8th of October, 1836, says the *Orchestra*, he made his first appearance on the English stage as *Michel*, in his own opera of "The Siege of Rochelle." His voice was a mellow baritone of great richness, and for a vocalist, he acted with remarkable ease and animation. Independently of operatic compositions, numberless detached pieces have proceeded from his pen, which have obtained a great sale. His music was always characterized by an effective use of orchestral resources in the accompaniments, and a freshness of fancy in the melodies, which quickly caught the popular ear. "My cottage near Rochelle," "The peace of the valley," "Look forth, my fairest," and "My bark is bounding near," were to be heard thirty years ago in every part of the kingdom. The composer, who had then only been before the English public three years, had during that time filled the music-sellers' windows with the songs of six most successful operas.

LOTHAIR.

The Author's Opinion of It.

A long preface to the collected edition of the works of Disraeli, appears in the London *News*. We quote the opening lines:

"An American gentleman, with more than courtesy, has forwarded to me a vast number of notices of "Lothair," which have appeared in the leading journals of that country. He tells me that, irrespective of literary "organs" there are in the Union 5,000 newspapers, and it is not impossible that some notice of "Lothair" might appear in each of these. However various may be the opinions of those which I thus possess, they appear to me generally to be sincere, and in point of literary ability, taste, style, and critical acumen, I think they need not fear competition with the similar productions of our own land.

My English publishers also have made a collection of the notices of this work in our own country, and though we have not yet five thousand newspapers, the aggregate of articles is in amount perhaps unprecedented. I have nothing to complain of in their remarks. One could hardly expect at home the judicial impartiality of a foreign land. Personal influences inevitably mingle in some degree with such productions. There are critics who, abstractedly, do not approve of successful books, particularly if they have failed in the same style; social acquaintances also of lettered taste, and especially contemporaries whose public life has not exactly realized the vain dreams of their fussy existence, would seize the accustomed opportunity of welcoming with affected discrimination about nothing, and elaborate controversy about trifles, the production of a friend; and there is always both in politics and literature, the race of the Dennises, the Oldmixions, and Curls, who flatter themselves that by systematically libelling some eminent personage of their times, they have a chance of descending to posterity; but so far as I am concerned, they have always been disappointed,

A distinguished individual has suggested that, in a preface to this edition of my collected works, I might give my own views of the purport of "Lothair." It strikes me, with all defference, that it would not be a little presumptuous for an author thus to be the self-critic of volumes which appeared only a few months ago. Their purport to the writer seems clear enough, and as they have been more extensively read both by the people of the United Kingdom and the United States than any work which has appeared for the last half century, I will even ventnre to assume that on this point they are all of the same opinion as myself.

But, on some other works, the youngest of which was written a quarter of a century ago, it would, perhaps, be in me not impertinent to make a few remarks.

He then gave an elaborate analysis of his works except "Lothair," a book of which the *Daily News* says: "As it has been more generally read than any book of the past half century, it has been, according to M. Disraeli's logic, better understood than any work of the era. One interesting fact comes out from this statement. Mr. Tupper and his 'Proverbial Philosophy' have been pushed from their eminence. M. Disraeli and 'Lothair' succeed them. That these writers and productions stand first and second in rank of saleable literary commodities during the half century. In this strange fact we have what Dr. Newman would call a note of the time. It is the age of Disarell and of Tupper."

A WHOLE ISLAND OF SILVER ON THE NORTH SHORE.

Millions of Silver being Taken Out--The Most Remarkable Discovery of the Age.

[From Duluth Minnesotian.]

We have before alluded to the Silver Island of the North Shore of Lake Superior, in the British Possessions, just below Thunder Cape, and some fifteen miles beyond Fort William. The island is quite small in dimensions—say 100 feet by 40—and the most of it is submerged at high water—a small part at one end is about eight feet above the lake level. This island was entered by the Montreal Mining Company, as part of a tract embracing 108,000 acres; and the island was subsequently purchased of them by Captain W. B. Frew (formerly of Portage Lake and Superintendent of the South Pewabic Copper Mine) for himself and associates, including among them Major Sibley of New York, a brother, we think, of Gen. Sibley, of St. Paul. The Montreal Mining Company first made the discovery that the island contained silver, and by their agents sunk a shaft on the island; but these knew little or nothing about mining, but the water coming in upon them, further working of their mine was abandoned as useless. It was only this last summer that Captain F. and his company completed their bargain with the Montreal Company for the Island, and secured it by paying, or agreeing to pay, $250,000 for the entire 108,000 acres. They went immediately to work at improving the mine in a "workman-like manner." There first step was to surround the Island with cribs of timber, filled with stone, to serve as a breakwater, and ice-breaker: and within these cribs a coffer-dam was built, and puddled with clay, having the effect of making the whole interior of the Island nearly water-tight, at least from the intrusions of the Lake. The next step was to set up two large syphon pumps, worked by steam, by which the inside was pumped dry, or nearly so, and it has since been found that a very little working of the pumps daily keeps the Island clear of water entirely. They then went to work laying bare the vein; and now have exposed seventy feet in length, and find it to be a true fissure vein, with perpendicular walls—with some little quartz intermixed. The vein is eight feet wide, and eye-witnesses from there state that for one qurater of this width it will average seventy per cent. of pure silver. On the first trial, after the water was gotten out, six men took out over $35,000 worth of silver in four days; and up to the last accounts the working has been continued at about this rate. Already 123 barrels of native silver, estimated to be worth $75,000 to $100,000, have been shipped The yield of the mine, computing by the ton, is not less than $1 to the pound! The mine employs now about forty men, and will increase this force immediately.

The "royalty" paid on this to the English Government is quite small—not exceeding one-twentieth. Eyewitnesses of intelligence, judgment, and experience report that Captain Frew will probably take out of silver, up to the opening of navigation next spring, from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 in money value! The steamer Meteor conveyed down the lakes on her trip before last sixty-two barrels of silver. The Silver Island is no humbug, but an actual *bona fide* affair, in which the most wonderful results have already been obtained, and all bids fair to make it in yield and richness the most remarkable mining discovery in this country for many years. Some masses of silver went down on the Meteor larger and heavier than a man could lift. A part of the Island Vein, say two feet of the eight feet in width, is wonderfully rich, and it is from this portion that the large silver masses are extracted. Other rich mines of silver are reputed as having been found on the Main North Shore in the range of the Silver Island, and Captain Hodson, of Portage Lake, has gone East to organize a company to work them. Much excitement exists around the shores of Lake Superior over this wonderful development of argentiferous wealth. And doubtless, now that the mind of the experienced mining world in this quarter is directed to the subject, much "prospecting" will ensue and further discoveries be made.

MIRACULOUS METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON.

The Rain Falls for Five Days, in Clear Weather, on a Group of Graves, and Nowhere Else--Something for Savans to Solve.

[From the Mobile Register, November 3.]

For several days there have been mysterious and vague rumors of a most remarkable meteorological phenomenon out at the Catholic graveyard on Stone street, above the Three Mile Creek. It is asserted by those who say they have seen it, that for the last five days a gentle shower has fallen continuously on the lot of the Lemoine family in which are buried Mr. Victor Lemoine and many others of his family. With a view of getting at the facts of this most extraordinary affair, we had last night an interview with Mr. Louis B. Lemoine, employed at Asa Holt's, a son of the deceased Victor Lemoine who died in 1851, who related the following startling particulars:

"Having heard that it was reported that it had been raining for several days on the enclosed ground which forms my family burying ground in the Catholic burying ground on Stone street, above the Three-mile Creek, I drove out there last evening to satisfy myself, and to my intense astonishment, I saw that a column of rain was coming down without ceasing, which, although hardly powerful enough to lay the dust, was enough to wet the hands or any article, and at times it rained quite hard. The volume of rain fell inside of the enclosure, and nowhere else, as the weather was and has been bright and clear all the time during the five days the rain has been falling on these graves. There are thirteen of my family buried in the lot of ground upon which it has been raining. My mother, brother and sisters visited the spot yesterday and the day before to satisfy themselves about the truth of the matter, and declare that they too saw this wonderful phenomenon. It has also been seen by over two hundred persons. I took a friend with me when I visited the spot, who also saw the rain falling as described. Mr. John Rosset, keeper of the cemetery, told me that the rain had commenced falling in heavy drops about five days ago. I am willing to take my oath as to the truth of this statement."

So incredible did this extraordinary affair seem, that those who saw it several days ago refrained from stating or asserting what they had seen, for fear that not only their veracity, but their sanity would be questioned, and it was not until a number of gentlemen of the first respectability had seen and reported the result of their personal observations, any credence was attached to the truth of the matter. Take it altogether, it is certainly the most astounding and miraculous atmospheric wonder that has ever been witnessed in this part of the world, and will doubtless afford abundant food for thought, research, and observations not only among scientific men, but among all classes. There are so many who vouch for the truth of Mr. Lemoine's statement, and his character for veracity is such, that there can no longer be any doubt of the fact that it has been raining for the past five days on the graves of his kindred.

GENERAL POSTOFFICE.

Concerning Australian, East Indian and Roman Mails.

The following circulars have been issued from the Postoffice Department:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1870.

In consequence of the increasing difficulties attending the transmission of the overland East Indian and Australian mails via. Marsailles, the British Post Department has determined to send those mails for the present by the way of Belgium, Prussia, the Brenner and Brindisi.

The correspondence from the United States, when posted for transmission to the undermentioned countries *in the British mails, via. Marsailles or via. Brindisi*, will, therefore, until further notice, be subject to the following rates of postage, *which are required to be prepaid at the office of mailing*, viz:

On letters for the East Indies, 36 cents; China, 42 cents; Japan, 42 cents. Australia, 30 cents, for each single rate of half an ounce or under.

On newspapers for the East Indies, China, Japan, Australia, 10 cents each, (if not exceeding 4 ounces in weight,) and an additional rate of ten cents for each additional weight of four ounces or fraction thereof.

On book packets and samples of merchandise for the East Indies, China, Japan, Australia, 20 cents per each single weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after this date.

By order of the Postmaster General:
JOSEPH H. BLACKMAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

POSTOFFCE DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that as the *Roman or Papal States* now form part of the Kingdom of Italy, the correspondence of all descriptions posted in this country for transmission to those States in the Italian mail direct will, from henceforth, be subject to the same regulations and chargeable with the same rates of postage as apply to the correspondence now exchanged with other parts of Italy, viz:

For letter, ten cents per each single rate of half an ounce or under, *prepayment optional*.

Newspapers (if not exceeding four ounces in weight) four cents each, and if over four ounces an additional charge of four cents for each additional single weight of four ounces or fraction thereof of, *prepayment compulsory*.

For books or samples of merchandise, eight cents per each four ounces or fraction of four ounces, *prepayment compulsory*.

Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly from and after this date.

Py order of the Postmaster General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKMAN,
Supt. Foreign Mails.

Diseases of the Lungs.

It is more particularly at this season of the year that we suffer most danger of contracting diseases of the lungs, and once contracted there is but one method of ridding the system, and that is a systematic course of treatment, such as is employed by Dr. Kyser, of No. 167 Liberty street. There is no knowing whether the backing cough is merely a severe cold, or an actual lung disease, which, unless stopped, may ultimately prove fatal. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a remedy which has been more successful than any other, and, indeed, we know of no other that proposes to do and does what Dr. Kyser's remedy performs. Dr. Kyser claims that consumption is not the necessarily fatal disease it is popularly supposed to be, and that if the cure be taken in time, the ailment is quite manageable and capable of a decided cure. As Dr. Kyser says, he has had patients brought to his office whom even he deemed entirely beyond cure, and yet, after a judicious course of treatment they have recovered and regained their former health. Dr. Kyser has given the best years of his life to the study of the lungs and of consumption which makes such terrible ravages. After this protracted course of study, it would be strange if he was not competent to search for evidences of disease and treat it successfully where it does exist. The numerous cases in which this physician has combated consumption and restored health and vigor form a sufficient recommendation for his Lung Cure. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Kyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

THE LARGEST STOCK AND GREATEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.

Consisting in part of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Soaps in endless variety. A large stock of fine Liquors, comprising the celebrated Bell Whisky, seven years old, Pure Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, and Blackberry Wine. All the different brands of genuine Scotch and English Ales and Porter. Preparations for the Hair, Teeth and Complexion. Housekeepers will find the best quality of Baking Soda, Cream Tartar, Washing Soda, Soda Ash, Indigo, Potash, &c., &c. Painters will find a good assortment of everything necessary to the trade—White Lead (fresh), Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal, Coach, White, Damar and Black Varnish, Paint Brushes. Would respectfully invite all whom it may concern to call and examine quality of goods and learn prices. We are satisfied that they will not go away dissatisfied.

THE LARGEST STOCK, THE GREATEST VARIETY OF THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE CITY, IS AT JAS. E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store. Cor. of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

A CARD TO SENSIBLE PEOPLE.

Rational reader, if the aspect of the weather was uncertain, you would not be foolish enough to venture out without an overcoat or umbrella. Have the forecast, then, to protect yourself at this dangerous season, with something more important than either of these articles. Strengthen your stomach and nervous system; regulate your liver and your bowels, tone all your organs and cheer your animal spirits with that agreeable cordial, tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. So shall you surely escape the diseases which fasten upon the feeble and debilitated. "Suffer and be strong," says the proverb: but "Be strong that you may *not* suffer" is the wiser maxim—and of all strengthening preparations this is the safest, the surest, the most genial. As a remedy, as well as an antidote, for dyspepsia, fever and ague, and liver disease, there is no combination of vegetable specifics at present known which even approaches it in efficacy.

Anticipate the enemy. The elements of innumerable diseases are afloat in the raw, damp, mephitic winter air. Will you defend yourself against them, or not, good reader? That is the question. A bottle or two of the great DEFENSIVE MEDICINE OF THE AGE, Hostetter's Bitters, will so strengthen and brace up your bodily powers as to enable them to "laugh a siege to scorn." The morbid matter which was exhaled in perspiration through your pores in summer finds no such free egress now. A powerful counteracting agent is therefore needed, and you have it in Hostetter's Bitters. They neutralize the *materies morbi* from which disease originates, and regulate all the secretive organs. Nothing can be more harmless or more healthful—nothing so potent to prevent or cure biliousness, dyspepsia, fever and ague, constipation and general debility, as this wonderful corrective.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economiser of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloaking Cloths,
IN
Astrachans, Chinchillas and Felts.
FRINGED CLOTHS,
FOR LADIES SUITS.
All Wool Poplin Plaids,
English Satins and Heavy Repps,
Diagonal Cloths and French Merinos,
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins,
AND OTHER NOVELTIES IN
DRESS GOODS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Another Lot of those slightly imperfect
Heavy Gray Blankets,
AT $2.50 AND $3.00 PER PAIR.
Flannels, Blankets, Comforts, Quilts, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FURS, FURS.
ELEGANT NEW STYLES
Astrachan Sacques
SEAL SACQUES,
Elegant Sable Sets,
AND ALL THE LOW GRADES
FURS,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
EMBRACING THE NEWEST STYLES.
M'CORD & CO.,
Offer the Largest Stock of the above Goods for inspection and at prices that cannot be rivalled for cheapness.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street.

DIARIES, 1861.
Samples now ready. Discounts from manufacturers list, according to quantity. Large terms to buyers. Thirty styles, the most desirable, covering all the varieties. Orders taken now to deliver any time during the season. The best time to buy is now, when the assortment is complete. Send for price list.
J. L. READ & SON,
Booksellers & Stationers,
102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,
PROPRIETORS OF
"Our New Paper."

PITTSBURGH
BREWERY.
Joshua Rhodes
Having resumed the BREWERY BUSINESS at the OLD STAND, corner of Duquesne Way and Barker's alley, solicits a portion of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon him in former days.
It will be his earnest endeavor to manufacture an article of
ALE
That for EXCELLENCE and PURITY cannot be excelled.
He will also constantly have on hand a full supply of MALT AND HOPS.

THE FINEST
Cream Bon Bons
AND
ASSORTED CANDIES
For Presents, can be Obtained at
GEORGE BEAVEN'S,
No. 112 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOHN H. DALZELL. J. WILLIS DALZELL.
ROBERT B. TOWNSEND.
Dalzells & Townsend,
PORK PACKERS,
And dealers in
Bacon, Lard, Pork, Lard Oil, &c.,
247 LIBERTY STREET,
(Opposite Wood,)
PITTSBURGH.

WINE VINEGAR.
We are receiving a lot of CASKS and BARRELS of the celebrated
E. & M. Bollman
IMPERIAL WINE VINEGAR out of a cargo just landed at Baltimore.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

DOUBLE BARREL
SHOT GUNS!
The shooting season has just commenced, and I have a fine assortment of Double and Single Barrel Shot Guns, varying in price from $6 50 to $150 00, some of them very fine. Sportsmen will do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 WOOD STREET.

MORTON'S
GOLD PENS,
A complete assortment and the best PENS in the world.
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL & CO.
AGENTS FOR PITTSBURGH.
75 Wood Street.

CALCINED PLASTER.—50 barrels best brand Calcined Plaster in store and for sale by JOHN H. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Low Prices for
NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 12 1-2 Cents.
Yard-Wide Bleached Muslins.
A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
At 22c. Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 25c. Dark Gray Plain Flannel.
At 70c. Ladies' Corsets—a bargain.
At 50c. Ladies' Gored Jean Skirts.
At $1 75,
All-Wool Felt Gored Skirts,
SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT.
MILLINERY GOODS.
HOODS AND NUBIAS.
Children's Knit Cloaks.
Children's Knit Sacques.
Ladies' Knit Breakfast Shawls.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Gents' White Shirts.
Gents' Flannel Shirts,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

GRAND
Clearance Sale
AT
HORNE & CO'S,
PREPARATORY TO REMOVING THEIR
Retail Business
TO
Library Hall, Penn St.
Everything marked down, and many goods to much less than cost, in order to close them out.
SPECIALTIES FOR TODAY:
100 dozen British Cotton Hose, heavy and full regular, 25 cents per pair.
Real French Corsets, Corded and 26 Whalebones, $1.00 per pair.
50 dozen 30 Spring Hoop Skirts, Fresh Goods, at 50 cents.
Norfolk and New Brunswick Co's Underwear, for Men, hand seamed, at $1.50 and up—all sizes.
Our entire importation of Trafousse Kid Gloves, bright and light in shades, and dark and blacks, sizes 5½ to 8, at $2 per pair, unexcelled by any make.
Embroideries, Hamburg and Scotch Worked, lower than the lowest.
Hamburg Embroideries, 3-4 to 6 yards, at bargains.
77 and 79
MARKET STREET.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

STATEMENT OF THE
REAL ESTATE
SAVINGS BANK
OCTOBER 31, 1870.

ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate		$ [illegible]
U. S. 1881 Bonds and par		[illegible]
Real Estate		[illegible]
Office Furniture		[illegible]
Cash		48,733 64
Total		$ 717,451 76
LIABILITIES.		
Due Depositors	$650,631 65	
Due Depositors, Interest, Nov. 1, 1870	16,987 76	667,619 41
Balance Contingent Fund		49,832 35
Total		$ 717,451 76

The above is a true statement.
S. S. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, and find the foregoing Statement correct.
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, JR., H. CHILDS, WM. H. SMITH, } Committee.

Pres't ISAAC JONES. Vice Pres't, WM. H. SMITH.
Accoun't, B.C. PARKE. Solicitor, E. B. TODD.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. T. M. Howe, Isaac Jones,
D. W. C. Bidwell, Harvey Childs,
Hon. J. K. Moorehead, C. G. Hussey,
Jacob Painter, Nicholas Voegtly,
William H. Smith.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable to Depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and COMPOUNDED.
Open for deposits from 9 A.M. to 3 o'clock P.M., daily, and every Saturday evening from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9, and from Nov. 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Office, 63 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

500 Bags Strictly Fancy
COFFEE.
We have just purchased THE FINEST INVOICE COFFEE in the United States, and will sell at LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. Samples on exhibition at our office.
ARBUCKLES & CO.,
242 and 244 Liberty Street.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c., attended to by WM. H. McKNIGHT, 341 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

Oliver McClintock
& Company,
Announce the continued arrival, from England, direct, of choice selections in
Solid and Tapestry
BRUSSELS,
DRUGGETS AND FELTINGS,
In connection with the finest assortment of domestic
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.,
Offered in the city.
☞ Prices lower than last season.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO,
23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.
FALL STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
ALL QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.
We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of
Tapestry and Body Brussels
AND
Druggets and Drugget Squares,
Cannot be excelled by any in the market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

OCTOBER, 1869.
Our New Fall Stock of
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
WALNUT AND BRASS CORNICES
&c., &c., &c.,
Is now open and our customers and the public are invited to call and compare our goods and prices with the stock of any Carpet House in Pittsburgh or the eastern cities.
M'Farland & Collins
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
Next to U. S. Custom House, second floor.

NEW CARPETS,
The very latest Fall Styles.
Woven Druggets,
Bordered Squares, &c
M'CALLUM BROS
51 Fifth Avenue
(Above Wood Street.)

Carpet Chain and Batting.
A full supply of CARPET CHAIN AND BATTING at Manufacturers' Prices, will always found at
JOHN WILSON & SONS,
No. 297 Liberty Street.
☞ Warps furnished on short notice.
HOLMES, BELL & CO.

GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

100 WOOD STREET.
R. E. BREED & CO.
QUEENSWARE,
FINE FRENCH.
China and Glass.
SILVER PLATED GOODS, DINNER AND TEA SETS, TEA TRAYS AND CUTLERY.
The best imported WHITE STONE WARE and COMMON GOODS at low prices.
R. E. BREED & CO.
R. E. BREED & CO.
100 WOOD STREET.

REYNOLDS STEEN & CO,
124 Wood Street
Importers and Dealers in
FRENCH, CHINA, FINE CUT GLASS AND
Queensware.
☞ The lowest assortment at New York prices.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT HIGBY...ROBT. S. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW WALL PAPER.
FOR SPRING SALES,
at No. 107 Market St.,
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
We now offer to the public a stock of PAPER HANGINGS unsurpassed in the West for variety and beauty of styles, embracing all the Novelties in FRESCO, MOSAIC, PERSIAN and GRECIAN DESIGNS in plain and bright colors, for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c. Also, WOOD and MARBLE DECORATIONS, TINTED and GILT PARLOR PAPERS, with an almost endless variety of CHEAP SATIN PAPERS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS for Chambers, &c. All of which we propose to sell as low as the lowest in the market. Call and see, at
No. 107 Market St., near Fifth Avenue.
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

WALL PAPERS
At Low Prices.
For sale by W. P. MARSHALL,
101 Liberty Street.

FRENCH DECORATIONS,
Gold Panels, Ceilings, Statuary, Pictures.
Buy before they advance!
W. P. MARSHALL.

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; [illegible]
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages [illegible]

T. T. T.
Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists.

BALTIMORE HERRING, SHAD, &c.—New Potomac Herring in barrels and halves; new do Shad in barrels and halves; No. 1 Mackerel, all sizes of packages; No. 2 do, all sizes of packages; Lake Herring, half and quarter barrels; Lake White Fish, half barrels; Labrador Herring, barrels and halves; Salmon in kits; Holland Herring, 100 kegs choice. For sale low to the trade.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood street.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870. }

Money is in fair supply to-day, and first class paper finds ready sale at 9@10, for four months' time—lower grades do not move so easily.

There was but little done in bonds or stocks and we make no change in previous quotations.

Gold is weaker, and the signs favor another drop. The market is upheld by a large short interest, mainly drawn from the importing and mercantile interests in New York.

Government bonds are heavy at yesterday's quotations.

The Railway list is more active, and in the main quotations average about ¼ per cent. higher than yesterday. The upward movement drags somewhat, the large operators seem to act without purpose or plan, and the street, hesitate to venture either short or long. Call loans are easy, and the future market looks like plenty of money for the winter campaign.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	113⅜	113⅜
5-20—1862	109⅛	109⅛
" 1864	107⅜	107⅜
" 1865	107⅜	107⅜
" 1865 new	109⅜	109⅜
" 1867	109⅜	109⅜
" 1868	109⅜	109⅜
10-40s	106⅜	106⅜
Currency 6's	111⅜	111⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	92⅝	93⅛
Do Scrip	87⅞	88
Erie	23⅛	23⅜
Reading	101⅜	101⅜
Mich. Southern	94⅝	94⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	107¼	107⅞
Rock Island	113⅜	113⅜
Chicago & N. W	80⅜	81
Do. Preferred	[illegible]	88
Pacific Mail	41⅞	42
St. Paul, Common	60	60⅜
Do. Preferred	81	81
Ohio & Mississippi	33⅜	33⅜
Wabash	58⅜	58⅜
Do preferred	74	74
Adams Express	67⅛	67⅛

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	10⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	13⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9⅝
U. S. 5-20 1862	8⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9⅝
U. S. 5-20 1864	7⅜	U. P. R. R.	80⅜
U. S. 5-20 1865	7⅜	C. P. R. R.	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40	6⅜	Cy. Pacifics	11⅜

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 9, 1870.

Money market easy at 4@6 per cent., mostly 6. Sterling exchange steady at 9⅛@9⅜. Gold quiet and opened at 110⅜, and closed at 110⅛@110⅜. Borrowing rates flat@3 per cent. Clearances $30,000,000. Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 1.04 15-100@1.04 45-100.

Governments steady.

Coupons, 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; 5-20s, '62, 108⅞@109⅛; '64, 107⅜@107⅝; '65, 107⅜@107⅝; new '65, 109⅜@109⅝; '67, 109⅜@109⅝; '68, [illegible]; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; currency 7's, 111⅛@111⅜.

State bonds dull, except new South Carolina. Missouris, 91⅜; Tennessees, old, 60⅜; do. new, 60; Virginias, new, 63⅜; do. old, 67; North Carolinas, old, 46⅜, do new, 23.

Stocks active and strong. The features of the day were New York Central, Hudson, Lake Shore, Reading, Rock Island, Northwestern, Pacific Mail and Western Union.

5-20 prices: Canton 60⅜; Cumberland Coal 30; Western Union Telegraph 41⅜; Quicksilver 6⅜; Mariposa 7⅜; do. preferred 10⅜; Adams Express 67⅜; Wells Fargo 38; American and Merchants Union 40⅜; United States 38⅜; Pacific Mail 42⅜; New York Central 93⅜; do. Scrip 88⅜; Erie 23⅜; do. preferred 48; Harlem 135; do. preferred 135; Reading 101⅜; Michigan Central 120⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 107⅜; Northwestern 81; do. preferred 88⅜; Rock Island 113⅜; New Jersey Central 106⅜; St. Paul 61⅜; do preferred 81⅜; Wabash 58⅜; do. preferred 73; Fort Wayne 94⅜; Terre Haute 23; do. preferred 58; Chicago and Alton 116; do. preferred 118; Ohio and Mississippi 33⅜; Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus 80⅜; Burlington and Quincy 150; Lake Shore 94⅜; Indiana Central 18⅜; Illinois Central 137; do. preferred 120. Sub-Treasury balance: Gold $81,054,852; currency, $[illegible].

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870. }

The hog market continues to attract considerable attention, not only here and in the west, but all over the country. Packers are studying the general features of the market for provisions and hogs assiduously, with the view of finding a safe basis to operate upon this season. Some hogs have been packed for the purpose of getting early meats, at prices which they hesitate to pay for more. It is a significant fact that although the weather is the best possible for feeding, and corn is plenty and cheap, still the receipts of hogs at Chicago are much larger than last year up to the corresponding time. The packing there as reported by H. Milward & Co., up to Saturday last, was 37,289 head, against 22,800 last season. Packers argue with considerable force that they cannot afford to pay more for hogs than a reasonable profit to the farmer upon the cost of production, as, otherwise, the continual fattening in the spring and summer will come in direct competition with them, and they estimate the cost of production with corn at present prices at about $4@4.50 gross.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in commenting on this subject remarks, that "one thing is certain, for we have not heard it questioned, that there is an unusually large number of hogs, and there is no doubt that they will be unusually fat when sent to market. So large a supply is a death blow to speculation, and the trade in provisions must come down to the basis of legitimate supply and demand, as it has in breadstuffs and is rapidly doing in cotton. It is better for the whole interest involved that producer, packer, and consumer should find the safe basis upon which to operate early in the season. The packer can not afford to repeat the mistake of last year, neither must he go to the other extreme, and make the farmer suffer so as to discourage production another season. The consumer will take more at low prices than at high rates, and the sooner prices come down the sooner will the increased consumption commence."

APPLES—The receipts continue large, and dealers generally report the market less active; and stocks have commenced to accumulate. We continue to quote at $2.50@3 for fair to good, and $3.25@3.50 for choice. It seems that nearly all the towns and villages, accessible by railroad, in this section of country, are full of apples, and this, of course, will tend to lessen the demand in this market.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 60@65 cts per gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4⅜; Pearls, 9¼; Pots 7¼.

BAKING POWDER — Banner ¼-lb cans $1.75 per dozen; ½-lb cans $3.25; 1 lb cans, $6 per doz.

BEESWAX—Sales at 28 to 30 cents.

BEANS—$2@2.50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is coming in pretty freely, and the market is dull though prices are unchanged—holders generally continue to ask $4.50 per cwt.

BUTTER—There is no improvement in the demand, and with continued liberal receipts and an unusually heavy supply, the market is dull and weak and prices drooping. Prime to choice roll cannot be quoted above 28@30c, while common and medium grades are hard to sell at any price, as there is no call for any thing except No 1, and not much for it. Peddlers and farmers have been bringing in an unusually large amount recently and nearly all the commission houses are full.

BROOM CORN—Is a shade firmer, in consequence of diminished receipts and reduced stocks, and we now quote at 6@7 cts for good prime.

CARBON OIL—There is a fair jobbing demand, and standard brands may be quoted at 21@21½—usual advance for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Are being sold all the way from $16@18 per bbl. for inferior to choice.

CHESTNUTS—$6 per bushel.

CIDER—Is selling all the way from $6@10 per bbl, as to quality.

CORN MEAL—[illegible] per bushel.

CHEESE—Is reported steady. Western Reserve, 14@14½; Ohio Factory, 15@15½; Ohio Goshen, 15@16; and New York Goshen, 16@17.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $8@8½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@2.25, and Calcined Plaster at $2.25 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—There is very little enquiry for dried fruit of any kind, and it is not likely that there will be while green apples and vegetables are so abundant and cheap. Small sales of new crop peaches (prime halves) at 11c. Apples, 7@8c; sliced, 9@9½c.

EGGS—The receipts continue to increase, and while the stock here is by no means large, the demand, at present prices, as might be expected, is comparatively light. Fresh may be quoted at 28, though we did hear of some few sales having been made at 29c. As we have repeatedly noted, when the price rises above 27c, the demand immediately commences to fall off; hotels and fancy bakers are now about the only consumers, and they take hold very sparingly.

FLOUR—We can report a continued fair local demand, but the market is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote western flours at $5.75@6.75 for spring wheat, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; $6.50@7 for red winter wheat, and $7.50@8 for white. Rye flours quiet and unchanged, at $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the demand for grain, and the market is quiet and unchanged. In consequence of continued light receipts, Wheat is steady, with a steady milling demand at quotations, $1.10@1.20 for fair to prime red, and $1.25@1.30 for white. Oats quiet and unchanged: 42@45 buying; 46@48 selling, for round lots; 48@50 for small lots in store. Rye dull—not much offering, and but little wanted; nominal at 80@85, buying and selling. There is a fair demand for new corn, and the market may be quoted steady at 55 buying, and 60 selling. Old is unchanged at 70@75; we can report a sale of 4 cars to the stock yards at 73. There is nothing new or important to be said in regard to Barley; the slight improvement west has not as yet had much effect here, either in regard to the demand or prices. We clip the following from a Chicago paper of Tuesday: It is difficult to get the run of the barley market, or to account for its movements otherwise than by referring them to the sweet will of the elevator combination (only a part of the entire warehouse interest) which has controlled this market for some months past, and is currently believed to have shipped out at least a quarter of a million bus. while the market was high, calculating on being able to break down prices so as to buy in the receipts at the decline. Some of the barley men are beginning to ask if it is possible to ascertain whether or not the amounts actually in store are anything like equal to those posted by the warehousemen, and are quite restive at the manipulations to which they believe this market has been subjected by the arts of a few who have the thing in their own hands, and can put prices up or down at pleasure, irrespective of the relation of supply to demand. It was probably this feeling which caused the advance to-day, the outsiders thinking it time to buy before the ready trap is sprung upon them by the information that the barley has all been shipped out, and the receipts therefor bought in several weeks afterward.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is moderately active as there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to prices there are no changes whatever.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22; Prime, 21½; Good 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 18½@19; Java, 28; Laguayra, 22. Roasted Coffee loose, 23; in papers, 24.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11½@12½ for old, and 13 for new; Porto Rico, 10½@12; Cuba, 10½@11½. Box Sugars, 11@12; Demerara, 12½@13½. Refined—Standard Hards, 14⅜; A, 13⅜; B, 13⅛; Ex C, 13⅛; C Y M, 12⅛.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elders, 88@90; Loverings, 65@70; other brands, 45@75.

RICE—Carolina, 9@9½; Patna, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90 for old crop, and $1.15 for new; Porto Rico, 60@70; Demarara, 75.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $12@18 per ton. Baled is selling on wharf at $15@17, and in demand.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Small sales at $6 per bbl.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Is quoted at $1.16@1.18 for Extra No. 1, and 85@85c for No. 2.

MILL FEED—Sales of middlings at $1.50@1.70, according to quality. Seconds may be quoted at $1.10@1.20.

ONIONS—Dull though unchanged; $3@3.50 per bbl for fair to good: and $4 for prime silver skins.

POTATOES—Sales of Buckeys and Prince Alberts at 70@75, and Peach Blows at 80@85. Sweets scarce and firm at $4.25@4.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—We can report some small sales of Shoulders at 15½@15¾, and plain sugar cured hams at 24. Lard is lower. Mess Pork $25@25½ per bbl. New meats have opened up in the west about 50 per cent lower than at the same time last year.

POULTRY—Live chickens quoted at 50@55c per pair, and dressed at 12@14 cts per lb. Live Turkeys, $1.00@1.50 each; dressed at 16@18 cts per lb.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $6.50.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in demand at $2.10@2.12 with little or none offering. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seeds.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8⅝@8¾c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply; may be quoted at 65@70c per bushel.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1870. }

The oil market is quiet and unchanged. Crude is steady, particularly for any delivery this side of January 1st, as notwithstanding a good many settlements have been made recently, the impression still prevails that there are good many options out unsettled, and this of course will have a tendency to sustain prices. So far as we can learn there is not much inquiry aside from the "shorts," as refiners generally are buying very sparingly at the prices, and besides the majority of them have sufficient oil on hand and bought to fill all their contracts of refined. Considerable anxiety is manifested in regard to the forthcoming monthly report about the production; as might be expected, there is some difference of feeling in regard to what the daily average for October will be, but operators generally place it at the even twenty thousand barrels.

CRUDE.

Sale 1,000 bbls seller November at 8 13-16; 2,000 do at 8⅞; 1,000 do at 8⅞; 1,000 December at 8⅞; seller all year quoted at 8⅞@8⅞; seller next six months, 8⅞; buyer all 1871, 12@12⅛—last sale reported, at 12⅛.

REFINED.

Market quiet and unchanged. Sale early in the day of 1,000 bbls November, at 22⅞—later in the day, 22⅞, was the bid. December nominal at 22⅞; "lines" January to June at 23; and April to June at 23⅞.

OIL BARRELS.

Steady but unchanged. Sales city make on spot at $2. The arrivals by river within the past few days have been large—one boat alone having brought up 25,000.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Crystal Oil Works 74, account J. B. Barbour; Citizens Oil Works 382, account D. C. Herbst; A. B. Mills 50, account W. Bartle. Total 426.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 12 M.—Refined: November, 22⅞c bid, 22⅞c asked; December, 22⅞@22⅞c; November and December, 22⅞c bid; December and March, 22⅞c; April and June, 23⅞@24c; Crude 11c; market very quiet.

5-30 P. M.—Refined: November, 22⅞c bid, 22⅞c asked; November and December, 22⅞@22⅞c; December and March, 22⅞c bid, 22⅞c asked; April and June, 23⅞@24c; crude 11c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Crude 12c; refined 23@23⅞c. Market dull and no sales.

12 M.—Crude 12c; refined 23@23⅞c. Market dull.

OIL CITY, November 9, 12:40 P. M.—Market quiet and unchanged. Irrespective lower at $3.10@3.12⅞, gravity lower at $3.25@3.30; Oil City irrespective $3.40@3.45; Oil City gravity $3.50@3.55. Weather cloudy and wet.

FAGUNDUS, PA., November 9.—The Bulls and Bear's Hickory district must surrender. Completely surrounded by dry holes. Supplies exhausting, and they cannot possibly hold out for thirty days.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 7.

FLOUR—Extra fine dull but firmer.

WHEAT—In fair demand and advanced 1@1⅛c, closing at 97c for No. 2 Spring; this P. M. steady at 97⅜.

CORN—Firm; 1@1⅛c higher, at 58⅛@59c; No. 2 mixed this afternoon nominally at 57⅛@57⅜, seller November.

OATS—Active and advanced ⅛@⅜c; 38⅜c for No. 2.

RYE—No. 2 quiet but firmer at 68c.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet at 80@81c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at 83@84 for iron bound.

MESS PORK—$21.50 cash; $19.25 seller January.

LARD—New 13⅛c cash; 12c seller December, seller January, February and March.

HOGS—Active but firmer at $6.40@7.25.

CATTLE—More active at $3.50@6.60.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Cotton in fair demand but at lower rates, closing steadier; sales of 2,200 bales uplands at 16⅛c. Flour dull and is 5@10c lower; sales 8,700 bbls superfine, $4.80@5.00; extra $5.50@5.55; choice, $6; white wheat, $5.35@6.30; Ohio, $5.50@6.20; St. Louis, $5.90@8.50. Wheat in fair demand but lower by 1c; sales 75,000 bush old spring, $1.12⅛; new inferior spring, $1.07, new spring, $1.25@1.28; latter an extreme; winter red and amber $1.30@1.38; white Michigan $1.60. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Corn dull and declined 1 to 2c; sales 51,000 bush mixed at 87@90c. Oats—there is a speculative demand and prices are higher by 1c; sales 100,000 bush at 56@57c; Ohio 57@59c; old western 50c. Leather quiet and unchanged but steady. Wool quiet and firm with sales 200,000 pounds fleece at 42@52c, pulled 40@42c. Hops firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; sales 800 hhds; Cuba 9⅜@10⅛c, Porto Rico 9⅜@10⅛c. Molasses dull, but unchanged. Rice dull, but unchanged. Petroleum steady. Metals unchanged. Butter unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Turpentine easier; 45⅛@46c. Pork dull, but unchanged; sales 100 bbls. Tierce beef steady. Beef hams in pickle $30@31, prime mess $25.50@26, India mess $29@30. Hams in pickle 18@19c. Long clear middles 14c. Lard in good demand and firm; sales 450 tierces steam 13⅜@14⅛c; 1,250 tcs December 13⅛c. Whiskey dull; sales 150 bbls; 87@87⅛c.

Latest—Flour dull and declined 5c. Wheat dull and drooping; new spring $1.24@1.27⅛; amber $1.30@1.33. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats in fair demand and firm; western 57@58; Ohio 58@59. Corn dull and prices drooping; mixed 87@88. Eggs dull but unchanged; western 32@33c; amber 27@29. Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Bulk meats dull and nominal.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 9.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling 15@15⅛c. Flour steady; family $5.60@5.70. Wheat scarce and firm at $1.10@1.15. Corn: higher grades advanced; new 46@50. Rye steady. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 38@40c. Barley dull and unsettled; prime to choice scarce and steady at $1.00@1.10, but all other grades nominal. Groceries firm. Eggs scarce and firm at 21c. Oils steady. Butter firm at 30@35c. Cheese steady. Seeds unchanged. Hogs in fair demand and advanced to $7.00@7.15; receipts 1,800 head. Green meats irregular; shoulders sold at 6⅜; hams at 12 but generally held higher. Lard steady; steam 12; kettle 14. Whisky steady at 84@85. Apples: heavy receipts and market depressed; sales at $1.00@3.00.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Cotton lower, at 14⅛@15c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine winter, $4.00@4.25; extra winter, $4.25@4.60. Wheat dull and declined; No 2 spring, 90@93c; No 2 red winter, $1.15@1.16. Corn steady, at 62@64c for mixed; 68@72c for white. Oats dull but unchanged, at 41@44c. Barley firm, at 75@90c. Rye firm, at 70@72c. Whiskey dull but unchanged, at 84c. Tobacco inactive. Hemp—nothing doing. Bagging unchanged. Pork—a lot of heavy old at $28.00. Bulk meats lower; shoulders, 10⅜@11c; sides, clear rib, 15c; do clear, 15⅜@16c. Bacon, shoulders, 14⅛c. Lard dull but unchanged, at 14⅛c. New cattle and hogs unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 9.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged; sales 35 hhds. Bagging firm, at 28@29c. Cotton dull; middling, 14⅛c. Flour steady; extra family, $5.50. Grains quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm; mess pork, $26.00; bulk shoulders, 12c; bulk sides clear rib, 16⅛c; do clear, 17c. Lard 15c. Hogs firm, at $6.30@6.65. Whiskey steady, at 86@88c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 9.—In the Dry Goods market there has been some slight improvement in trade from the extreme lassitude prevailing yesterday, yet the market is generally languid but otherwise without material change in prices. We only note a concession of ⅛c in Alabama and Ottawa plaid Osnaburgs, which are selling at 12⅛@18⅛c respectively.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 9.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady; No 3 white Wabash $1.29; white Michigan $1.30; amber Michigan $1.14⅛c; No 1 red Wabash $1.18; No 2 $1.13⅛c. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 65c; new high mixed 61c; low 57@58c; rejected 48c. Oats in good demand; No 1 44c. No 2 42c. Clover seed quiet but steady at $5.25. Freights unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 9.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; sales of 9 cars No 1 red winter at $1.20; No 2 $1.16. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 70c for No 1. Oats dull and nominal at 42c. Petroleum firm; crude $4 per barrel; refined dull but unchanged at 23@23⅜c per car load lots.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 9.—Cotton irregular at 14@14⅜c; receipts 2,573; exports 1,653 bales. Flour quiet; superfine $5. Corn 80c. Oats 49@50c. Hay $20@28. Bran $21. Lard 16@18c. Pork $28.50. Bacon: shoulders 15c; sides, none in market. Bulk meats scarce; shoulders 12c; clear sides 17c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 9.—*Flour*: extra spring nominally unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 $1.02; No. 2 97. Oats dull and nominal. Corn steady; rejected 54. Rye dull and nominal. Barley do. Hogs scarce and firm at $6.25@6.60.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm: red, $1.35@1.40; amber, $1.40@1.45. Corn dull and unsettled; mixed, $8@88. Oats steady, 54@55c. Petroleum dull, but unchanged; crude, 15⅛c.; refined, 22⅞c. Whiskey firm.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Flour fairly active in favor of buyers. Wheat dull and drooping: Ohio and Indiana $1.19@1.25. Corn firm, new yellow 80@83c. Oats quiet at 45@48c. Rye 64@75c. Provisions scarce and unchanged. Whiskey dull at 88@88⅛c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 9—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak, extra $1.36; No 1 $1.21⅛. Corn quiet and unchanged. Barley unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 9.—55 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 11 sks rags, J Huff; 10 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 25 do do, W Miller & Co; 20 do do, 144 bbls apples, H Riddle; 18 bgs b flour, John A Renshaw; 17 bbls cider, H Schnelbach; 24 do apples, J A Graff & Co; 5 kegs butter, H Rea, Jr; 9 do do, Vangorder & S; 9 bbls potatoes, McCracken, G & Co; 10 bbls apples, S Devol; 7 bbls cider, J J Petitt; 1 car pipe, C G M'Millan; 200 bbls flour, owner; 100 do, Houck, J & Co; 200 do do, owner; 100 do do, W Haslage & Co; 41 sks oats, Laing & McKallip; 17 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 bxs cheese, Shipton & Wallace; 15 bales hops, Pier, Danals & Co; 52 bxs yeast, Reymer & Bro; 50 pkgs tobacco, 80 doz brooms, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 25 bxs cheese, Atwell & Lee; 2 tubs butter, Thos B Sill; 160 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 9 sks t seed, 10 do c seed, 7 do turnips, 5 pkgs lard, 23 bgs potatoes, Woodworth & D; 143 bbls apples, L Metz; 150 do do, S Deval; 50 bbls cider, Humason & F; 80 do apples, W J Steel & Bro; 1 car muck iron, Union Iron Mills; 225 bxs cheese, owner; 165 sks oats, 7 do rye, W J Meek; 1 car flaxseed, J W Thursby; 18 bxs soap Bruggerman & O'Brien; 21 bbls apples, Van Fossan & Co; 20 pkgs tobacco, Austin & Co; 30 do do, R F Weddell; 1 car bulk meat, F Sellers & Co; 500 pkgs lead, B L Fahnestock & Co; 40 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 1 do do, Robinson R & Co; 3 do do, McKnight & Co; 4 do do, Bryan & Co; 1 do do, Byers, McC & Co; 9 do do, J Wood, Son & Co; 1 do do, J W Porter; 9 do do, Hallman & Hamett.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, November 9.—13 cars ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 do do, Dilworth, P & Co; 5 do do, Brown & Co; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, Everson, P & Co; 2 do do, Union Iron Mills; 8,000 ft lumber, Heath & Spear; 8,000 do do, W W Rigdon; 135 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 134 do do, 98 bxs grapes, 8 crates, Voigt, M & Co; 141 bbls apples, Armstrong & M; 333 bush potatoes, Van Gorder & S; 188 bbls apples, 3 do onions, A A Hall; 422 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 787 cakes copper, C G Hussey & Co; 8,800 ft lumber, W F Richardson; 8,000 do do, G A Mundorff; 1,646 blooms, Park Bro & Co; 45 bbls oil, G W Hoffstott; 3 bxs bacon, Dalzell & T; 1 do do, W B Hays & Son; 1 car wheat, W Welsh & Co; 4 bbls vinegar, J J Pettit; 2 cars scrap iron, W Mullins; 134 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 10 bbls flour, Beckfield & N; 22 sks oats, F G Craighead; 9 pails tobacco, Arnsthal & Son.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R'ILROAD, November 9.—57 sks barley, F Scheids; 3 kgs apple butter, H Rea; 183 sks barley, 40 do wheat, S Hood; 1 car oats, Robb & Herron; 1 do b barley, Gilmore & Co; 10 bbls turnips, Voigt, M & Co; 10 do do, W H Graff; 3 tubs lard, M W Rankin; 8 sks wheat, 16 do corn, Welsh & Co; 12 bdls wheels, C West & Co; 10 bbls hominy, J Kohen; 1 do do, 1 do meal, J Hinkle; 141 sks shipstuff, R Knox & Son; 160 do do, Hippley & Beckert; 50 bbls flour, Adams & K; 25 bxs soap, J A Renshaw; 5 cases tobacco, R & H Jenkinson; 5 tcs lard, Dalzell & T; 5 bbls 1 oil, J H Parker; 1 car lumber, M Seibert; 1 do shipstuff, 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 4 bales cotton, O M Harper, 1 car staves, W Hastings; 1 car barley, Pier, Dannels & Co; 1 do grain, P Duff & Sons.

ALLEGHENY STATION, November 9.—1 car malt, Geo Ober; 2 cars staves, McElroy & Co; 1 car e corn, 100 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 3 bbls peas, Chris Reis; 2 cars ore, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 1 car flaxseed, M B Suydam; 30 sks rags, J B Jones; 10 bbls apples, W B Garrison; 12 bdls hides, W Flaccus & Son; 9 bbls flour, 44 sks do, J C Thompson; 17 sks potatoes, Jos Craig; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 1 do, Johnston & Co; 2 cars metal, Pittsburgh Iron & Forge Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, November 9.—2 cars metal, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 2 do do, John Moorhead; 1 car apples, D Davis; 1 do stone, Henderson & Bro; 6 do railroad iron, Burlington, C R & M R R; 27 sks rye, W Welsh & Co; 1 bx eggs, 1 do butter, L J Blanchard; 60 bbls oil, owner; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 3 bbls butter, Paul & Gibson; 1 do do, 2 do beans, Voigt, Mahood & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, November 9.—9 pkgs produce, F Caraghan; 23 bbls flour, T W Hawkins; 60 sks wheat, Voigt, Ortman & S; 5 bbls whisky, W J Meek; 165 bxs w glass, A King; 275 do do, R C Schmertz; 21 sks wheat, 16 do oats, W Welsh & Co; 9 pkgs butter, B F Strichsuider; 50 sheep, J M Reed; 4 pkgs butter, 2 do eggs, P Duff & Son; 116 sks wheat, W McKee & Co; 29 sks oats, 34 do corn, McCracken, G & Co; 2 bbls whisky, Kauffield Bro; 200 galls stoneware W D Cooper; 18 bales hay, R H Conway; 16 do do, A S Carlisle.

WHEELING P. R ARGOSY, November 9.—45 bgs malt, Z Wainwright; 52 bbls whisky, W Welsh & Co; 142 sks wheat, 142 do oats, J & W Fairley; 28 bales hay, A L Jones & Son; 7 bbls cider, Head & Metzgar; 26 sks turnips, Brenneman & Reno; 60 tile, P Develin.

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is now opened for Investors and Capitalists to buy the guaranteed Second Mortgage six per cent. Bonds of the
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RAILROAD COMPANY,
Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, as the following able opinion will explain for itself, to-wit:

NEW YORK, July 16, 1870.

GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE. DEAR SIR:—We have examined the two contracts of guaranty dated 1st of July instant, executed by the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., and deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., by one of which the Pa. R. R. Co. guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the exchanged or substituted bonds secured by the first mortgage of the Indianapolis and Vincennes R. R. Co. to Edward Pearce and William Goddard, Trustees, for $1,700,000, and by the other, of which the Pa. R. R. Co. guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Co. for $1,450,000, and we are of the opinion that these guaranties are in proper legal form to bind the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; that that Company is fully authorized by law to enter into such guaranties, and that the bondholders, in case of need, can bring suit in their own names respectively, on the guaranties thus with the Farmers Loan and Trust Company for their benefit.

Yours, respectfully
[Signed.] CHARLES F. SOUTHMAYD,
Of Evarts, Choate & Southmayd.

We concur in the above opinion.
[Signed.] MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE.

Only a LIMITED FEW of the above bonds remain unsold, at the fixed rate of 80 and accrued interest from May 1st. They have 30 years to run, pay 6 per cent. interest per annum, semi-annually; and, being GUARANTEED by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, makes them as desirable a HOME INVESTMENT as the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway bonds, guaranteed by the same Railroad (P. C. R. R.) Company.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly, with four feet two inches in the channel. Weather cloudy and unsettled; quite cool towards evening, with indications of rain.

The Argosy, from Wheeling, arrived and departed. She had slim trips both ways. Capt. Liot intimates that if business does not improve, the Argosy will seek another trade.

The Juniata departed for Cincinnati last evening, with about all she could take on the water. Pilots—Hamilton and Dever.

Capt. James Collins expired yesterday forenoon, after a lingering illness. He had been in bad health for some months, and for several weeks past his case was considered critical, though until within a few days of his death, his physicans entertained hopes of his recovery. Captain Collins, we understand, was born in the State of Delaware, but passed the greater part of his life in Western Pennsylvania—he was a resident of Pittsburgh eighteen or twenty years. For many years past he has been a large steamboat owner, and at the time of his death was largely interested in the Juniata and St. Marys, and it is possible, and even probable that he may have had interests in other boats of which we have no knowledge at this writing. For several years he was interested in several Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and acted as agent for them here, and for many years he run a line of canal boats from here to Meadville and Erie. He was well known by nearly all of our business men, particularly shippers, and was always regarded as an honest, energetic and upright man, in all his business relations. He was between 62 and 63 years of age, though he did not look to be over 50 or 55, and leaves a wife but no children. The disease which is stated to have caused his death was inflammatory rheumatism, and it is said that his sufferings were very severe.

The Glendale, for St Louis, and Messenger and Mollie Ebert, for New Orleans, are announced to depart upon the first water.

—The Evansville *Journal*, of Saturday, says: There was much just indignation expressed by the editorial excursion party on the Silver Lake, on Thursday, at the fact that the boat was charged wharfage here for merely landing to afford the excursionists an opportunity to see a little portion of our city, the boat transacting no business. If the wharfage had been kept at the former reasonable rate, there would have been less cause for complaint. The whole system of wharfage, except a sum just sufficient to keep the wharf in repair, is an unjust and foolish tax upon commerce, and should be abolished. No city or corporation ever thought of levying such a tax on railroads entering the city, and yet it would be equally as just and polite."

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* very appropriately remarks: The fact that the steamer Kate Putnam failed to display the United States at half-mast in honor of the late rebel General Lee, at New Orleans, appears to trouble sympathizers with the "lost cause." We were not troubled when the "sympathizers" forgot to honor the memory of the loyal Virginian, General Thomas. It is a satisfaction to know we have a Government extending from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

—Captain Dyas Power, well known along the Yazoo and Red rivers, raised and shipped 13,000 boxes of peaches off his farm, in Union county, Illinois, during the past season. Captain Power built and commanded the Echo, Sallie Robinson, Fashion and other Southern tributary steamers in the days of peace and plenty, before the war raged.

—Frank M. Clayton, who together with Mart Burnham, pilots on the Natchez at the time of her famous race with the R. E. Lee, published a card reflecting somewhat upon the character of Mr. Kay, a reporter of the St. Louis *Republican*, is now out in another card apologizing for his former "hasty and ill-advised publication."

—The Louisville canal proves to be a great drawback to the coal tows. It is necessary to have the canal opened to transact business properly.

—The Brill left Cincinnati for this port on Monday. Capt. Jake Poe and Son are pilots. She had 200 tons of metal engaged at Ironton.

—Arkansas has 8 feet below Little Rock, and 4½ through to Fort Smith. The White is falling, with 4 feet through to Jacksonport.

—The Wash. Sentell struck a sunken flatboat at Peckenpaugh's Bend, on Sunday, and knocked a hole in her starboard side.

—Mr. James Lehman was married at St. Louis, on the 31st ult., to Miss Sue Dill, a sister of Capt. Will Dill, of Memphis.

—The Grey Hound, Baltic, Fred Wilson Geo. Roberts, and Alps arrived at Cincinnati on Sunday.

—The last number of *Harper's Weekly* contains a picture of the Natchez and R. E. Lee.

—The Kate Putnam was to have left Portland for New Orleans on Tuesday.

—The Mollie Moore left New Orleans for St. Louis on Saturday last.

—The St. Charles was at Marietta on Monday.

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THE
DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK,
No. 6 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL............$240,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Deposits in sums of $1 and upwards received. Interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, proceeds of which will be remitted promptly.
DIRECTORS:
James M. Cooper, James E. J. Allison, Wm. Hinds, Jos. Fleming, | Abraham Garrison, Andrew L. Robinson, L. Widerheld, N. P. Sawyer,
Wm. D. Cooper.
President—N. P. SAWYER.
Cashier—JOHN S. SCULLY. fe9:y23

CITY BANK,
112 FIFTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL............$100,000
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
JAMES McCABE, Vice President.
W. N. MORGAN, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
D. Ihmsen, Thomas Rourke, Patrick Kane, Chas. B. Barr, Chas. Maginn, R. J. Grace, N. Stupy. | James McCabe, Hugh Keating, Terence Campbell, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, Thomas Barnes.
fe1:25 JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
Of Pittsburgh,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults,
No. 83 Fourth Ave.
President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President—HENRY FLOYD.
DIRECTORS:
William Phillips, Henry Lloyd, William Rea, William M. Lyon, Jas. I. Bennett, | Byron H. Painter, Jos. S. Morrison, George Black, Curtis G. Hussey.
Sec'y and Treas.—S. F. VON BONNHORST.
Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

COMMERCIAL
BANKING COMPANY,
No. 92 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL............$300,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BATES, A. H. ENGLISH, W. H. EVERSON, W. O. HUGHART, | JOHN LINDSAY, D. S. MACRUM, JOHN O. PHILLIPS, B. F. WILSON,
JACOB KLEE.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS.
Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)
DEALERS IN
Exchange, Coin, Coupons,
And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
Government Bonds.
ALSO
Sight Draughts on London.
my1:a82

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS,
57 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
United States Securities.
ja29:a1

THE STRONGEST AND BEST SECURED, as well as most profitable investment now offered in the market.
7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered
(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX,)
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, issued by the
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.
The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST. }
The Bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion of the line fully completed and equipped.
The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road.
The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this Fall, an immediate advance over the subscription price may be looked for.
These bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at an early day to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties, at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these Bonds pay 9¾ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the Road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these Bonds sold by us at this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.
All marketable securities taken in payment free of Commission and Express charges.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall Street, New York.
FOR SALE BY
S. McCLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
KURTZ & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.
Of whom Pamphlets and information may be obtained.

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,
TIN ROOFERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Brackets, Ventilators, &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Roofing, Cresting, &c. Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron work. No. 20 Ohio St., Allegheny City, Pa.

IRON AND STEEL.

LEWIS, OLIVER
& PHILLIPS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MERCHANT IRON.
And Heavy Hardware.
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein Bolts,
NUTS, WASHERS, and COACH SCREWS, HARROW TEETH, PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, &c.
BOLTS, SPIKES and WROUGHT IRON SHAPES for Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery. HOOK and EYE SCREW and SCREW and STRAP HINGES. Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Ruber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other labor saving odd shapes of iron. Send for prices to
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 Water St., and 114 and 116 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Etna Iron Works,
SPANG,
CHALFANT
& CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron, Nails, Boiler Plate
AND
WROUGHT IRON TUBES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. of Sandusky St. and West Penna. and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R's, Allegheny City.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA. no4:g40

CRESCENT
STEEL WORKS.
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
OFFICE: No. 339 Liberty Street,
my28:a46 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUQUESNE WORKS.
Coleman, Rahm & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
Axels and Springs.
DUQUESNE, L X AND JUNIATA
FLAT BAR, ROUND AND SQUARE IRON, BAND, HOOP, SHEET AND TANK IRON, BOILER PLATES AND HEADS, GUARD IRON, DRAG AND DROPPER BARS, FLANGES, CUTTER BARS, CYLINDER IRON, T AND FLAT RAIL, for Coal Roads, CROWBARS WEDGES and HARROW TEETH, SPRING, PLOW AND CULTIVATOR STEEL, STEEL WINGS AND MOULDS, cut to pattern, STEEL TIRES, STEEL SHAFTING, A B STEEL, COACH, BUGGY and WAGON SPRINGS and AXLES,
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.
All Goods First Class and Warranted.
OFFICES AND WORKS—16th street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water street, Pittsburgh.
mh9

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,
Best Refined German Plow & Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH
Novelty Works.
FOUNDED A. D. 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES.
Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.
Corner of FIRST AVENUE and GRANT STS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS.
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water and 100 First streets.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Descriptions of
STEEL.
OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,
Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthracite Coal,
No. 347 LIBERTY ST.,
oc9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN McKIRDY............A. TAYLOR.
Jno. McKirdy & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, &c.
No. 351 Liberty Street.
ja28 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1818.
W. M. GORMLY,
Wholesale Grocer,
271 LIBERTY STREET,
(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Meanor & Harper,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 LIBERTY STREET.
Consignments solicited. oc9

W. C. Armstrong,
(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ap19:z39 No. 25 MARKET STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
ao1:z39

M. STEELE............J. A. STEELE.
M. STEELE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c., &c. No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.

JOHN SHIPTON............A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. [illegible] Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

HENDERSON, J. & BROTHERS, 286 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FIRE IRONS, FIRE IRONS.—Now is the season for purchasing the above articles. I have as fine an assortment of Fire Irons and Stands as any house in the city, and invite my customers to call and examine before purchasing. Some of the above goods are very fine and will be sold low at
JAMES BOWN'S,
no1 136 Wood Street.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

FORT PITT
Boiler, Still and Tank
WORKS.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED TUBULAR FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS. OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS AND IRON BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
Cor. 2d, 3d, Short and Liberty Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh8:f80

O'HARA BOILER WORKS
F. REPHAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
F. REPHAN, formerly Manager at CARROLL & SNYDER'S. no4

Riesick & Bro.,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES AND VAULTS.
NO DAMP. NO MOULD.

ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and FITTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT. Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no16:z68

Samson Boiler Works,
BRENNEMAN & WARD.
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, TANKS, OIL STILLS AND SHEET IRON WORK, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention paid to repairing. se15:d54

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY
AND
Pipe Works.
Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets,
(NINTH WARD.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,
FOR
GAS AND WATER WORKS.
My Pipes are all cast invariably in Pits, in dry sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, full assortment of general
Castings for Gas and Water Works
I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

WEST POINT
FOUNDRY,
L. H. Smith & Co.,
Corner Duquesne Way and Water Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of the celebrated
ANCHOR SAD IRON,
which is PLANED, not GROUND, and therefore superior in finish to any other.
Send for Price List. au10:f71

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER
WASHINGTON WORKS,
FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.
Office No. 12, corner First and Smithfield streets.
Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers. ja11:r53

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO,
IRON CITY FOUNDRY,
Manufacturers of
Bridge, Rolling Mill,
Blast Furnace and
Machinery Castings.
Corner Liberty and Twenty-Third Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. nov6:g46

ROLLS

THOS. CARLIN & CO.,
Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works.
SANDUSKY ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pullers, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.
my16:g6

LIVERY & SALE STABLES.

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WILL ON EVERY SATURDAY HOLD AN
AUCTION SALE
OF
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,
And everything appertaining to the Horse. Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.
JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

JOHN H. STEWART............ROBT. H. PATTERSON.
ROBERT H. PATTERSON & CO.
Livery, Sale and
COMMISSION STABLES
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ap20:h4

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.......H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
Late with Citizens' National Bank Pittsburgh.

PAINTING, GRAINING, &c

JOHN T. GRAY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER
No. 84 NINTH STREET,
(Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

STONE.

WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FRED'K ATWATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After Oct. 16th, 1870. Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex	12:50 am	Mail Train	11:50 pm
Mail Train	8:10 am	Fast Line	12:12 am
Brinton Ac	10:20 am	Cincinnati Ex	[illegible]
Cincin'ti Ex	12:35 pm	Pittsb'gh Ex	2:40 am
Phila. Express	3:50 pm	Pacific Ex	10:05 am
Fast Line	7:40 pm	Way Passen'r	10:30 am
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:20 am	Wall's No. 1	6:40 am
Wall's No. 2	11:31 am	Brin'n Ac No. 1	7:30 am
Wall's No. 3	3:05 pm	Wall's No. 2	[illegible]
Johnstown Ac	4:05 pm	Johnstown Ac	9:50 am
Wall's No. 5	6:00 pm	Wall's No. 3	2:20 pm
Wall's No. 4	5:10 pm	Wall's No. 4	3:50 pm
Wilkinsb'g Ac	8:30 pm	Wall's No. 5	7:20 pm
Walls No. 6	11:00 pm	Brin'n Ac No. 2	1:20 pm
		Wilkinsb'g Ac	10:00 pm

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Church Trains leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:58 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:15 p. m.
For further information apply to
W. B. STOREY, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
je12 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
From June 12, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	7:03 a m	Pacific Ex	12:08 p m
Erie & Yn Ex	6:53 a m	Chicago Mail	[illegible] p m
Chicago Ex	10:42 a m	Cleveland Ex	[illegible] p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	[illegible] p m	Erie & Yn Ex	[illegible] p m
Pacific Ex	[illegible] p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	[illegible] p m
Wellsville Ex	4:32 p m	C. & St. L. Ex	[illegible] p m
Erie Express	[illegible] p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY	
Bea'r Falls Ac	6:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:55 a m
Leetsdale "	10:13 a m	Bea'r Falls "	[illegible]
" "	11:53 a m	Enon "	[illegible]
New Castle "	3:13 p m	New Castle "	10:23 a m
Enon "	3:58 p m	Leetsdale "	12:43 p m
Leetsdale "	5:13 p m	Bea'r Falls "	[illegible]
Bea'r Falls "	6:23 p m	Leetsdale "	[illegible]
Leetsdale "	10:43 p m	" "	7:32 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Pacific Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after MAY 30, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:
(ALLEGHENY TIME.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	[illegible]
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	[illegible]
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac. 1	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac	[illegible]	Express	[illegible]
Freeport No. 2	[illegible]	Springd'e No. 1	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	Freeport No. 2	[illegible]
Springd'e No. 2	[illegible]	Springd'e No. 1	[illegible]

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 8:00 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M. and arrive at Allegheny Junction at 3:00 P. M.
Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.
For further particulars apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBERT NEILSON,
my30 Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, June 6th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Day Express	7:30 A. M.	8:30 P. M.
Night Express	9:30 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Way Passenger	6:30 A. M.	[illegible]
Mail Train		6:00 P. M.
Brady's Bend Acc'n	3:35 P. M.	10:10 A. M.
Soda Works	6:15 P. M.	8:10 A. M.
1st Hulton	6:40 A. M.	6:25 A. M.
2 Hulton	[illegible]	9:00 A. M.
3d Hulton	11:30 P. M.	[illegible]
Parnassus	11:40 A. M.	[illegible]
Church	1:00 P. M.	10:10 A. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.
Silver Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburg and Brocton.
Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
je12 JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows—city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail Train	6:30 A. M.	1st McKeesport Ac	6:40 A. M.
Glenwood Ac	7:10 A. M.	Glenwood Ac	8:00 A. M.
Way Passenger	9:03 A. M.	West Newton Ac	8:25 A. M.
1st McKeesport Ac	11:00 A. M.	Express Tr'n	11:50 A. M.
Expr's Train	3:15 P. M.	2d McKeesport Ac	2:10 P. M.
West Newton Ac	4:30 P. M.	Way Passen'r	3:50 P. M.
Braddock's Ac	5:30 P. M.	Mail Train	6:10 P. M.
2d McKeesport Ac	6:30 P. M.	Braddocks Ac	7:00 P. M.
3d McKeesport Ac	10:40 P. M.	3d McKeesport Ac	9:50 P. M.
West Newton Church Tr'n	12:45 P. M.	West Newton Church Tr'n	10:10 A. M.

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.
D. D. ANGELL,
je8 Master of Transportation.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY
PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, June 11, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:
Pittsburgh Time.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Express	12:28 a. m.	1:21 noon
Fast Line	10:48 a. m.	7:18 p. m.
Southern Express	3:23 p. m.	12:13 mid.
Mixed Accommodation	5:33 a. m.	[illegible]
McDonald Accommod'n	11:38 a. m.	[illegible]
Steubenville Accommod.	4:33 p. m.	[illegible]
McDonald Accommod'n	6:33 p. m.	[illegible]
Sunday Church Train	12:35 p. m.	[illegible]

The 10:48 A. M. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:12 noon Express arrives daily. All other trains run daily except Sunday.
W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison, Ohio. je13

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Table Knives and Forks,
Pocket Knives,
Butcher Knives,
Bread Knives,
Carving Knives,
AND OTHER
ARTICLES OF CUTLERY
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co.,
BEAVER FALLS.
oc4 PENNA.

Logan, Gregg & Co.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
No. 52 Wood Street.
Meat Cutters and Stuffers,
HORSE SHOES AND NAILS,
Nail Rod,
BUILDING HARDWARE,
WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Merchants are invited to examine our stock.
Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

COAL AND COKE.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
Orders respectfully solicited.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office or addressed to them through the mail, will be promptly [illegible].

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS

L. B. FULTON............[illegible]
FULTON & McG[illegible],
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.
[illegible]

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

There will be an opening of winter hats and bonnets to-day at J. H. Warner's, 35 Fourth Avenue, corner Market street.

Meeting To-night.—Those interested in the Ohio River meeting will attend the meeting to be held to-night, at Lafayette Hall, at 7½ o'clock, to take further action in opposition to the bridge obstruction at Cincinnati.

The alarm from box 72 last night about eleven o'clock was occasioned by a slight fire which occurred at Miller's gas fitting shop, on Butler street, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. It was extinguished before any material damage had been done.

Post No. [illegible] G. A. R.—There will be a meeting of Post No. [illegible] G. A. R., at Odd Fellows' Hall building, corner of Beaver avenue and Juniata street, Allegheny, on Friday evening, Nov. 11th, at 7½ o'clock. Every comrade is requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

Found.—Mr. Michael Quin, residing at No. 41 Fayette street, this city, on Monday evening last found a pocket book on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, containing a sum of money and valuable papers, which he left at the Mayor's office, where the owner can recover it by calling and proving property.

It is a well-known fact that great bargains can be had at E. Miner's, 71 & 73 Fifth avenue. For sometime books have been marked down in price, and very many have availed themselves of the opportunity. Persons in want of light literature will find prices very low, in fact all kinds of books are offered at reduced rates. Store open day and evening.

Allegheny Library, City Hall.—In order to add to the attraction and extend the usefulness of this public library, it is proposed to organize a literary society in connection therewith, the inauguration of which will take place to-morrow (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. All citizens, members or not, are invited to attend. By order of the Board. A. Leggate, secretary.

Correction.—The loss of the Fort Pitt Foundry Co. of this city resulting from the burning of the machine shop of the Water Works at St. Louis, reported by telegraph at $20,000 and no insurance, proves to be only $3,000, which is fully covered by insurance, as advised by the Company's agent at St. Louis. We accept this authentic report as altogether the more agreeable of the two.

Brutal Assault.—Jacob Lynch made information at the Mayor's office yesterday, charging Michael O'Maher with aggravated assault and battery. The men work at Moorhead's mill, and Tuesday afternoon they got into a dispute about the possession of a pipe, when, as is alleged by Lynch, O'Maher struck him with a heavy iron instrument, inflicting grievous bodily harm. O'Maher was arrested and held for a hearing.

Assault and Battery.—Michael and William Hagerman, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, were "on their muscle" yesterday morning, and meeting George Keifer and Antone Kraus, both quiet peaceable gentlemen, they attacked and beat them shamefully. Kraus and Keifer made information before Mayor Brush, charging the Hagerman brothers, with assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for their arrest.

Retained for Postage.

The following letters in the Pittsburgh Post-office:

Edger, Rob't Coming, N. Y., 3 cents.
Gibson, Jno., Bruceton Mills, W. Va., 3 cents.
Macumber, Rev. J. W., Denver Plains, N. Y., 3 cents.
McKelvy, Harmersville, Pa., 3 cents.
Newland, Rev. A., Washington, Pa., 3 cents.

Register's Notices.

We direct the attention of our readers to the legal announcements and notices issued by J. H. Gray, Esq., Register of Allegheny county, and printed in another column. The Administrators, Executors and Guardian's accounts advertised will be presented to the Orphan's Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday, December 5, 1870. Mr. Gray's management of the affairs of the Register's office has been eminently satisfactory to the public and the courts, and never before was the business conducted in better order or in a more systematic manner. Such officers as Mr. Gray reflect credit to the county.

Going to the Farm.

Tuesday evening Officer Jones arrested a young woman in the street who was acting in a strange manner, and she was confined in the lock-up, where she made renewed ineffectual attempts to "shuffle off this mortal coil" by suspending herself at one end of a rope formed of portions of her clothing, the other end of which was fastened to the bars of the cell. She gave her name as Melissa Scott, and says that she came from Virginia. Mr. Fortune was sent for this morning, and made arrangements for sending her to the city farm, where she was taken last evening, in company with a crazy man and a young vagrant picked up in the streets.

Arrested and Discharged.

Information was made at the Mayor's office yesterday by William Sikes, a peddlar, charging William *alias* "Babe" Montgomery, with the larceny of a package containing a piece of merino of the value of $23.25, a piece of alpaca of the value of $14.12, and a piece of muslin of the value of $3.40. The prosecutor left his wagon standing in the stable yard at Hare's Hotel, and the packages of goods were stolen from it during the night. Montgomery had been in the yard during the evening and was suspected of the larceny. A warrant was issued and "Babe" was arrested and taken before the Mayor for a hearing. There was no evidence whatever to warrant the Mayor in holding him for trial and he was discharged.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the list of interments in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending Nov. 6 1870. By order of the Board of Health. J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician:

Compression of the Brain, 1; Cholera Infantum, 1; Consumption, 3; Debility, 2; Disease of the Lungs, 1; Diptheria, 3; Scarlet Fever, 6; Typhoid Fever, 4; Inflammation of Bowels, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 4; Inflammation of Pericardium, 1; Inanition, 1; Jaundice, 1; Marasmus, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Tumor Fibrous, 1; Unknown, 1; Still Births, 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 2, 2; from 2 to 5, 1; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 15, 1; from 15 to 20, 1; from 20 to 30, 2; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 1. Males, 14; Females, 17; White, 29; Colored, 2; Total 31.

Oil Tools Stolen—Arrest of the Thief.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock Chief Clark, of Allegheny, arrested Wm. Aust at a saloon on Liberty street, Fourth ward. He had been looking for William all day, and had a warrant for his arrest for larceny. The oil yard of Gallagher & Benn, in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, had been entered Saturday night and a patent injector and other oil tools, amounting to $150, carried off. Aust was suspected—the suspicion being confirmed by the finding of the injector at Bailiff & Brown's, where he had left it. The other articles were also found in a machine shop. When Aust was brought up for a hearing the men to whom he sold the tools identified him and the owners of the tools identified them. The case was clear and the accused was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer the charge at Court.

Curious.

Yesterday we were shown a natural curiosity, which, like many such, had nothing of the disgusting about it, but was in every way a thing of beauty. A gentleman stepped into our office and held up before our gladdened eyes a beautiful cluster containing a delicate little strawberry blossom, seven green berries and two large red, ripe strawberries, luscious looking and exquisite with all the perfection of appearance and perfume which characterize this monarch of the fruits in June. This rarity was produced in the garden of Mr. Samuel D. Nelson, on the Frankstown Road, in the Twenty-first ward, north of East Liberty, and the whole patch is said to be blooming the same as if it were the last of May instead of the first of November. The cluster shown to us has been placed upon exhibition at the Fair in City Hall.

Burns, Ahl and Wilson.

Manufacturers of agricultural, miners', blacksmiths' and rail road tools, corner of Manhattan and Nixon streets, Sixth Ward, Allegheny, have been obliged, by the rapid increase in the demand for their tools, to add a large extension to their factory buildings; and now, with improved facilities, can promptly fill all orders with the best quality and finished tools. Their new machinery was selected by Mr. Ahl, of the firm, from the best models in Eastern factories. For the short time this establishment has been in operation the reputation of their work already attained is quite surprising, and may be accredited to their skill and care in the manufacture and finish of their tools for all purposes; and in order still further to extend their trade, they have secured the services of Mr. James T. Sample, of Sewickly, as commercial agent. Mr. Sample, in his travels, will call upon hardware dealers in city and country, and through him extensive and profitable intercourse with the firm will be readily and safely established.

Observatory Time on the Rail Roads.

We are much gratified at being able to announce that the Pennsylvania Rail Road Co. have issued an order for the adjustment of the clocks at the numerous stations on their roads by means of telegraphic connection from the Observatory connected with the Western University of this city. By this ingenious arrangement, which was suggested and will be carried out by Professor Langley, of the Observatory, every clock in use on the whole line will be kept in exact agreement with the superb meantime clock at the Observatory, which itself is as true as the North Star, with which its agreement is secured by daily observations. When this method of keeping the time shall be in operation, and all the clocks at all the stations are in exact accord, the conductors on all the trains can, by comparing their chronometers with the station clocks, make sure of having them always correct, and thus avoid the accidents, more or less calamitous, which result from difference of time, for which hereafter no excuse will exist. We regard the arrangement as a most beneficent and judicious one, which should obtain on all roads. The Pennsylvania Company deserve much credit for being the first to appreciate and adopt the suggestions of Professor Langley in this matter.

The Allegory.

To-night, at Library Hall, will be given the first exhibition of the Great Republic Allegory and Tableaux, arranged by Professor Hager, which will undoubtedly prove one of the finest entertainments we have had here in years. Yesterday afternoon a full rehearsal in costume was gone through with at the Hall in the presence of a few invited guests, who were unanimous in their praise of the beauty and brilliancy of the representation. The costumes have all been received from New York, and are of the most handsome style. The performers numbering four hundred have entered into the affair with such enthusiasm that Prof. Hager anticipates the highest success in the rendition of the Allegory. Yesterday there was not a break from commencement—everything passed off with vim and harmony.

Since the last presentation of the Allegory here it has been so remodeled and rewritten as to be now almost a new performance. Prof. Hager's experience and study have been brought into requisition and the allegory, whether in the speeches, songs or tableaux, is now perfect and about as beautiful as can be conceived. Especially in the musical department has this excellence noted yesterday—some of the songs being rendered in a style which would not have seemed incongruous in the concert room or interspersed [illegible] operatic gems. Certainly, if the public [illegible] be as delightful as the rehearsal, [illegible] who attend will enjoy an evening of [illegible] pleasure.

The entertainment, aside from its merits, is [illegible] a worthy object.

THE CONVICTS' TEMPLE.

Dedication of the Chapel in the Western Penitentiary—An Era of Prison Reform—An Afternoon Among the Convicts—Impressive Religious Exercises—What has been Done for the Prisoners.

One of the noblest feelings of the heart is that which finds expression in doing good to others; which stimulates all philanthropic efforts for the bettering of humanity; which seeks especially to relieve and elevate those upon whom misfortune or crime has fallen with almost crushing weight. From this spirit, working among men, has emanated all those benevolent enterprises, and institutions which have benefitted and blessed the world and are doing much toward the advancement of the highest civilization. Perhaps in no field of effort has greater progress been made recently than that in Prison Reform. The management of our prisons has felt the impulse of the spirit of elevating charity which stretches out to embrace all humanity, convict or uncondemned, and the reform has been fully inaugurated. In our own State especially has the work progressed thus far with the most gratifying results, and with the most auspicious auguries for the future. An epoch in the history of these efforts was marked by the dedication yesterday of the new Chapel in the Western Penitentiary.

About three years ago the inspectors of this institution

CONCEIVED THE IDEA

of providing a place in which, assembled together, the convicts might engage in regular religious exercises. Then the custom was to station the minister at the convergent point from which his voice might be heard, but himself not seen, through all the corridors. The prisoners on either sides of these long halls were permitted to come to their half-open cell doors, and thus hear the Word without seeing the preacher or their fellow-prisoners. The plan was then though in advance of the time, but it worked illy, and of those for whom the exercise was inaugurated but few felt any interest, and it might perhaps as well not have been adopted. To remedy this failure and infuse something of Christian-humanizing life into the worship the chapel plan was agitated and the Legislature appealed to for aid. The assistance asked was delayed until the last few days, when that body granted the special authority required, and appropriated $10,000 toward the project. Work was commenced in April last upon

THE CHAPEL

and completed a few days ago. It is located in the northwestern portion of the grounds, and comprises the rear part of a two story brick building, which is further divided into "The Female Department," the "Hospital" and the "Prisoner's Library" room. The structure stands apart from the main building, and access is gained to it from any of the main corridors, across a small yard and through a hall twelve feet wide, on either side of which are arrayed the cells for the female prisoners. The auditorium, eighty-five by forty-four feet, is very neat and cosy and a model of cheerfulness. Entrance is had to it through the doors,—each having a corresponding aisle facing it. The rostrum extends over the northwestern side,—the centre being taken up by a small walnut Bible stand and a sofa and chairs for the ministers. The space upon the one side is devoted to the Prison Choir, and the other to the visitors. On the back wall, on either side of the pulpit, are two large tablets, one of which contains the "Decalogue" and the other the "Lord's Prayer" in gilt letters. The rostrum is neatly carpeted,—differing in this particular from the remainder of the chapel.

The pews, made of ashwood, stained and neatly turned with walnut, are uncushioned and number sixty-five—eleven of which are in the gallery. The chapel will seat comfortably six hundred and fifty persons. The ceiling arches over, is grained and neatly panelled; two handsome chandeliers pendant from the ceiling, with side brackets, light the room. The windows are of stained glass, each containing a Scriptural emblem. Heated by steam and well lighted, the little chapel is very beautiful and presents the cosiest and most attractive aspect. It was constructed at a cost of within a fraction of $12,000. Much of the work was done by the prisoners themselves, they thus manifesting their decided interest in the project.

The dedicatory services being fixed for yesterday afternoon, there was in attendance, quite a large company of ladies and gentlemen who attended as guests to witness the exercises.

THE PRISONERS

were first taken from their cells and seated in the chapel, the females occupying the gallery and so situated that while seeing the preacher, they could not see the male convicts on the ground floor of the auditorium. Throughout the services they manifested the most interested and close attention, and seemed to be impressed with the services that all attendant circumstances. Three hundred and sixty-seven males and eight females were present, being every prisoner except one who was sick in the hospital.

The visitors were admitted about half past two o'clock and took seats upon the rostrum and in front. Among those present were representatives from almost every trade and profession—ministers, judges, lawyers, physicians, mechanics, officials and merchants. The ladies occupied the gallery built across the front portion of the church. When all had been seated, the President of the Board, Mr. T. H. Nevin, came forward and spoke a few

CONGRATULATORY WORDS

to the prisoners. The Board of managers, he said, were happy in congratulating them on the completion and occupation of their beautiful sanctuary. It was the first of its kind erected in the State. Heretofore the laws were inexorable and required that every prisoner be kept in separate confinement, alone day and night. The Prison Board believing there was a better way, had applied to the Legislature and secured authority and means to ameliorate their condition in this respect, and to establish the better system. They had been successful in several important respects. First, permission had been granted to allow them to work together in shops. Second, they had secured the adoption of a commutation system by which each prisoner might shorten his or her term of imprisonment. Third—A system of "over-work" had been inaugurated by which the prisoner might with industry accumulate a fund for use when he was liberated. Fourth—A bathing apparatus had been secured for the cleanliness and sanitary improvement of each. Fifth—A hospital had been built, where the sick could be kindly cared for; and, finally, the new arrangement was crowned by the erection of their beautiful house of worship, where they might come together, see each other and engage in the religious services of the church and Sabbath school.

The Board had thus shown that they trusted them. He believed that that confidence would not be betrayed; that they would appreciate the efforts being put forth in their behalf, and would prove, as men, worthy. The aim was to furnish them with every incentive to reformation. The Board could not do all. It remained with the prisoner to respond in the proper spirit to what had been done for him, and to endeavor to elevate himself, that when again a free man he might go out to be an honor to his manhood and a benefit to society.

The regular programme of exercises was now taken up, first in order of which was an anthem, "The earth is the Lord's." The prison choir, composed of twelve male convicts, led by Professor W. H. Slack, rendered this beautiful selection with correctness and feeling. Miss Fannie Wright, daughter of the Warden, presided with grace and skill at the organ during the musical exercises with which the programme was interspersed.

Following the anthem the Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, offered the opening Invocation.

THE CHAPLAIN'S REMARKS.

The Rev. Mr. Milligan, Chaplain of the Penitentiary said, in addressing the prisoners before him, that he spoke so often to them he hardly thought it fitting to consume the time which should be alloted to others. It was one of the signs of the times that the Gospel was being preached to all people; all sects were engaged in all creeds were laid aside by bands of noble workers who went about carrying the blessings of the Gospel everywhere in the dark places of the city as well as the more favored. Would to God the glory might go on, that there might be, as it were, a firmament of truth spread out; that the grace and glory of God might be so shed abroad that men could not help believing.

Another important sign of the times was, that those who, by choice or misfortune, became the inmates of prison, had the Gospel preached to them. While armies were shaking Europe and devastating it, a Congress of practical men had assembled in our land, to devise means for ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate prisoner, and the impulse of their spirit had been felt everywhere.

The dedication of the chapel was an epoch in the history of the prisoners in the Western Penitentiary. All then that the Board asked was that they for whom it was erected might endeavor to realize and profit by the benefits which they had accorded them from worshipping together; that they might endeavor to elevate themselves to a higher plane of manhood and invoke all their energies for that purpose.

Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D., delivered a fervent and appropriate dedicatory prayer, the audience standing during the impressive service, and repeating with the minister, at the close, the Lord's Prayer.

A FORMER CHAPLAIN SPEAKS.

The Rev. Thomas Crumpton, former Chaplain, read as a Scripture lesson the tenth chapter of Romans, and then spoke of the relationship which he had held to them in the past. He saw before him many to whom he had often spoken of the things which belonged to their eternal comfort and peace. But the scene was changed now. Then they stood behind prison doors. He had not the encouragement of apparent attention, neither had they the encouragement of seeing the preacher. How great was the change. Now they could see each other and the minister face to face as a friend. This was one of those blessings for which, in the hereafter, they might praise God. He congratulated them all upon the erection of the chapel, and prayed that God's richest blessing might rest upon all that had been done, as well as what was yet to be accomplished; that God's grace might rest upon them while in the house and go with them and crown them with an abundant entrance into the world of light.

The remainder of the programme consisted of short and interesting addresses by the Rev. J. R. Mills of the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, Rev. J. B. Bittinger, of Sewickley, Rev. Dr. J. B. Clark, of Allegheny, and Prof. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of the Western Theological Seminary. The choir interspersed these exercises with several beautiful sacred songs, and at the close of the last address the Allegheny Quartette Clubs sang "Dawning of a Better Day" with great effect.

The exercises were concluded by the singing of the doxology and benediction by Rev. Dr. Howard.

BACK TO THEIR CELLS.

The services being over, the prisoners were taken back to their cells, some of them being privileged to chat a moment with acquaintances, and all seemingly highly pleased with the afternoon's celebration. A number of guests availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the Prison, being assisted in their examination by the courtesy of the officers in charge. Everything was found in shining order and elicited the heartiest commendation from the visitors. The tour was completed in about half an hour, when the strangers departed and quiet again settled down over the grim prison house, and its inmates, who had been enlivened and cheered by a few hour of partial intercourse with the world.

VERNER.

The New Town of Verner, for Locating the Workshops of Allegheny Valley Railroad.

This beautiful situation on the Allegheny river, only two and a half miles from the city line, is destined to at once become one of our most flourishing suburban towns. The hundreds of employes of the road, whose homes are to become permanent here, will at once create a large community, the daily wants and comforts of which call into thriftiness every trade and business of life. It is sure to become a hive of industry, with all the surroundings of a happy, because prosperous community. In laying out the town of Verner with wide avenues, and very large sized lots have been insured the excellence, beauty and comfort of its improvements. The plan of its laying out is also admirable. Rows of the fine building lots extend from the upper side of the railroad. But beyond this again, on delightful slopes commanding panoramic views of the picturesque valley, are many half acre sites, the most beautiful in the county for elegant grounds and suburban mansions. The immediate importance to be assumed by this point gives unusual interest to the public sale of the two hundred and fifty-one lots, which takes place on the premises next Monday morning. Particulars of this auction sale will be seen by advertisement in our auction column. No such opportunity has ever occurred to our citizens, whether for certainty of a quickly and handsomely paying investment or for delightfulness of situation and desirableness of grounds. It is even unlikely that another such brilliant chance will occur in a lifetime. We hope the weather will prove pleasant on Monday, so that all our friends and their wives may avail of this free excursion, have a pleasant time and be surprised at what beautiful scenery is so near our city.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

Will of the Late Ebenezer Brewer—Munificent Bequests.

The will of the late Ebenezer Brewer, who during his lifetime was the leading spirit in all charitable and philanthropic movements in this city, was recorded in the office of Joseph H. Gray, Register of Wills for the county of Allegheny, on Tuesday, and from its provisions we find that the liberality and desire to do good which characterized his life, remained with him to the end. Mr. Brewer, during his lifetime, was to Pittsburgh what Mr. Peabody was to London, and no man within the city did more for the relief of the poor, during his lifetime, as the honest, heartfelt prayers of many widows and orphans, who through his philanthropy were saved from starvation, will bear ample testimony. And not alone in this direction was his liberality displayed, as many charitable and Christian institutions have been the recipients of munificent donations at his hands.

After providing liberally for his family and immediate relatives, and disposing of property in other places—much of it being given to struggling churches and poor ministers—the following bequests to local charitable objects are made:

St. Andrew's Church, Pittsburgh, $1,000 and a three story brick dwelling on Anderson street, Allegheny, as a parsonage.

To the Institution of Protestant Deaconesses of Pittsburgh, $1,500.

To the Evangelical Knowledge Society, $2,000.

To the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, $5,000, of which sum $2,000 is to be devoted to foreign missionary work, $2,000 for destitute churches in this country, and $1,000 to the Freedmen's Commission of this State.

To the Divinity School of the Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, the sum of $3,000, to found a scholarship.

To the Christian Bible Society, $2,000.

To the Home of the Friendless, Allegheny city, $4,000.

To the Allegheny Widow's Home, $2,000.

To the Evangelical Educational Society, $3,000.

To the Mercantile Library Society, $5,000, to found an alcove of Moral and Religious Works. Of this sum $2,000 provides for the alcove, and the balance is to be invested and the interest annually devoted to the purchase of works of the character named.

The will provides that these amounts must be paid within two years, though many of them are specially ordered to be paid in one year after his decease.

There is a codicil to the will making the widow the residuary trustee of the remainder of the estate, amounting, it is thought, to about $100,000, which is to be bequeathed to such charitable purposes and institutions as she may designate in her will.

OBITUARY.

Death of Capt. James Collins.

Departed this life, yesterday morning, at his residence on Third avenue, after a protracted illness, Capt. James Collins, aged sixty-three years. The deceased was one of our best known and most respected fellow-citizens, and has long been identified with our business and river interests. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and was a member of the surveying party that laid out the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Subsequently he became a contractor and had the contract for Macadamizing the avenues of Washington City. Afterwards he received a large contract on the construction of the Erie canal extension to Pittsburgh, and when that work was completed he entered into the forwarding business running a line of canal boats between this city and Erie, holding his residence then in Meadville. His business relations induced his coming to this city where for about twenty years he has resided. He entered largely into the river trade and took an active interest in Ohio river navigation. Through his exertions was re-established the line of packets between this city and Cincinnati. At the time of his death he was the owner of the St. Mary and Juniata steamboats, and held stocks in various others. Capt. Collins was a genial, kind hearted, and honorable business man, and his loss will occasion much sorrow in this community. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss but no children.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.

We are pained to announce the death of Mr. Andrew D. Robb, of the well known Liberty street grain firm of Robb & Herron, which occurred yesterday at his residence in Allegheny. Mr. Robb was one of our most worthy and estimable young citizens, and his death causes much sorrow in this community where he was so well known and so highly appreciated. He was a brother of John S. Robb, Esq., member-elect of the State Legislature, and took an active and prominent part in our recent political campaign, being a staunch advocate of Republican principles. He was ill but two weeks with typhoid fever when death called him away. A notice of the funeral appears in another column.

THE COURTS.

U. S. Court—Judge McCandless.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Court met at 10 o'clock A. M., Judge McCandless on the bench.

The first case taken up was that of Thomas M. May vs. Harper & Atherton, of Centre county, an issue in bankruptcy on petition filed by Thomas M. May, praying that the defendants be adjudged bankrupts. Before the jury was sworn, H. B. Swoope and C. Harbrook, attorneys for the debtors, moved to dismiss the petition, for the reason that the acts set forth do not constitute acts of bankruptcy, and because the acts set forth in the affidavit in support of the petition do not constitute acts of bankruptcy on the part of the debtors.

Messrs. Purviance, attorneys for the petitioners, moved to amend the petition, which was allowed.

They then moved to amend the affidavit, which the Court refused, because it is a part of the proof upon which the rule to show cause why respondents should not be declared bankrupts issue, and without which the whole proceeding is defective. The petition is therefore dismissed at the cost of petitioner.

Michael Scanlon was naturalized as a citizen of the United States.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Court convened at ten o'clock. Present, Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

Graham's exers. vs. Graham, C. P.; argued by J. S. Morrison for plaintiff in error, and Shiras contra.

Ross vs. Espy, D. C.; argued by Woods for plaintiff in error and Fetterman contra.

Eaton's appeal, C. P.; argued by Shiras for appellant, and Reed contra.

Cree's appeal, C. P.; argued by Acheson for appellant, and Reed contra.

Jones' appeal C. P.; argued by Blakely for appellant, and Watson contra.

Blackmailing.

That detestable and worthless class of individuals with which every community is cursed, who are too lazy to work, too cowardly to steal and too poor to live without one or the other, are quite numerous in this city and no less troublesome than numerous. Being deterred from stealing not from any inherent honesty or desire to do right, but rather from the fear of punishment if detected, they resort to other means no less objectionable in a moral sense and but little less in a legal point of view to "raise the wind" occasionally. The means resorted to is that of blackmailing, which in some circumstances is criminal, but as it is always difficult to make out a case so carefully do they operate, that it is but seldom any of the vile scoundrels are brought to punishment.

One of the modes of procedure resorted to by these thieves is, trump up charges against innocent and ignorant men of a criminal nature, make information before some Alderman, and then extort money from the victim to compromise the case. A case of this character came to the surface yesterday. A fellow by the name of Pope made information before Alderman Bowden, of Allegheny, a few days since, charging F. and Henry Meyers, two respectable Germans, residing in the First ward, Pittsburgh, with keeping a disorderly house. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of an officer, who by direction of the instigator of the prosecution, arrested the accused between nine and ten o'clock Monday night, and took them to Allegheny for a hearing. Before entering the Alderman's office, however, propositions were made for a compromise, from the nature of which it was quite evident that John Lutz and Tom Smith, a pair of worthies well known in the Quarter Sessions Court, were at the bottom of the movement. The Messrs. Meyers, although quite inoffensive, were not quite as ignorant as these fellows supposed them to be, and after hearing the propositions declined to accede to them to a greater extent than to pay the officer who arrested them five dollars, but promised to take the matter under consideration. They entered bail for a hearing at 3 o'clock, on Thursday, and employed counsel to attend to the case. Propositions were again made for a compromise, this time coming from both Smith and Lutz who, becoming anxious, could not keep in the dark longer. Owing to the absence of counsel for the defendant the Alderman, probably having his suspicions about the case, postponed the hearing until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Before the hearing one of the counsel for the defendants was visited by Lutz who proposed to fix the matter for $25, and when asked how he would do it he said he could keep the witnesses from appearing and the Alderman would discharge the defendants. The counsel declined to entertain the proposition, telling him that he would not advise his client to pay one cent. When the hour for the hearing arrived the defendants, with their counsel, were present, but there was no prosecutor, no attorney for the prosecution and no witnesses for the Commonwealth, and the Alderman promptly dismissed the case.

Amusements.

Opera House.—A large and appreciative audience assembled at the Opera House last evening to see Mrs. Siddons in "School for Scandal." As Lady Teazel she fully demonstrated talent in that class of characters. She was ably supported throughout the piece, and the entertainment was an excellent one. This evening "The Hunchback" will be given.

Varieties.—The Varieties Theatre during the present week presents the strongest combination in that line ever presented to a Pittsburgh audience. Four seperate and distinct troupes, each of which is a show within itself. Delehanty, Hengler & Bloodgood's minstrels, Prof. Rishley's star troupe of female Gymnasts, the Dancing Blondes, and the Varieties company, with two orchestras and two brass bands. The house is filled nightly until there is not even standing room.

Masonic Hall.—Saturday evening next Madame Rentz's great original Female Minstrel Troupe will commence an engagement of five nights at Masonic Hall. Miss Clara Burton, who was such a favorite at the old Theatre last season, is attached to this troupe, and will doubtless prove a strong card in this city. Her "Champion Jig" dance is unapproachable. There are a number of other artists, twenty-five in all, connected with this troupe, all stars in their line.

The Academy.—Thursday and Friday evenings of next week the Academy of Music, the renowned German actress, Marie Seebach, will appear, opening, as appears now to be the custom, with Schiller's remarkable tragedy of "Mary Stuart." This seems to be challenging very boldly the fame of Janauschek and Ristori, and for this particular reason, considerable interest attaches to the occasion. She will perform in the German language, and be sustained by a full and well selected German troupe, so that the performance of all the pieces will be perfect throughout. The Weber burlesques continue to draw large houses. "Pluto" was given last night in an excellent manner, and it will be repeated this evening.

St. Bridget's Fair.—We are glad to note that a fair is in progress for the benefit of St. Bridget's Church on Enoch street, and with a prospect of being a grand success in a financial sense. Crowds congregate nightly in the church, and every person is delighted. The voting continues to create great excitement. Amongst the numerous candidates we notice our friend and genial Squire Irwin, who is thirty-five votes ahead of the several candidates. Under the skillful management of Rev. J. Tracey the fair is bound to be a success.

Convincing Facts for Thinking People.

During the year ending June 30, 1870, the Singer Sewing Machine Company sold thousands and tens of thousands over the various other machines in use. They sold 7,915 machines over the Wheeler & Wilson and Elliptic companies; 41,781 over the Howe companies, 51,891 over the Grover & Baker companies; 67,094 over the Weed company, and so far ahead of other machines that it is not necessary to give the figures. Can there be a better test of merit than this? Surely not. Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street, are the agents.

ROBBED ON A TRAIN.

Serious Charge—A Conductor Charged With Highway Robbery.

A man calling himself Peter Connelly came to the Mayor's office yesterday, and stated that he he had been robbed on one of the trains on the Panhandle Railroad by the Conductor of $217, and afterwards put off the train by the Conductor. He says he was a resident of Dayton, Ohio, and on Monday he drew $210 from a bank in Dayton and purchasing a ticket for Pittsburgh had his baggage checked and took passage. Some distance this side of Columbus, he says the Conductor came to him and demanded his ticket. He had wrapped the ticket in a piece of paper, and while he was reaching for it the Conductor ran his hand in the breast pocket of his (Connelly's) coat, took his pocket book containing the money and then left the car. He saw nothing more of the Conductor, he says, until within about twenty-nine miles of this city, when that official came in and demanded his ticket, and put him off the train. The probabilities are that Connolly was robbed on the train, but it is not at all probable that the conductor robbed him. It was most probably one of those sharpers who follow the railroads and impose on the traveling public by representing themselves as conductors, baggage-masters, or anything else that suits their purpose. Admitting this, is not the conductor or some of his crew liable to censure for permitting a man to be robbed on a train in the manner stated and allowing the thief to escape. If railroad companies were responsible to passengers for losses incurred in this manner, and it is held by some that they are, we feel confident that there would be greater care exercised to prevent such occurrences, and the traveling public would be much better protected against the operations of thieves and scoundrels than they now are.

A Remarkable Cure of Consumption.

About a year ago I applied to you for treatment in a very severe attack of lung disease which was fast destroying my life, and which most persons, as well as myself, believed to be Pulmonary Consumption, and you told me, after an examination with your Lung Sound, that the upper parts of both my lungs were seriously affected, and that if I staid in the house all winter, and took good care of myself and followed your directions closely, you believed you could cure me. I cannot believe otherwise than that my lungs were alarmingly diseased, judging from the large quantity of matter expectorated, and consequent loss of flesh and general debility which ensued; as I stated before, as near as I can remember, I commenced taking your Lung Cure and other medicines about one year ago last September. I was led to do so from a great cure you had made of Christina Fisher, a niece of mine, who by your skill and treatment you restored to sight after she had been totally blind. I had a thorough knowledge of her condition at the time and since, and know her to be as well if not better to-day than ever she was in her life, having seen her within the past week.

My own case was believed by most persons as well as by my own immediate kindred, to be an entirely hopeless case of consumption, just such a one as would never recover, and most of those to whom I talked about it predicted I would never get well, and I now believe I never would, if I had heeded all the proffered advice which was given to me, whether it was well meant or otherwise.

I will here state that from the first application made to you, I believed in your medicine, and never for once doubted your skill, and that I adhered to your advice from the beginning with the strictest fidelity, although I must admit, that owing to importunities from various sources, doubts were thrown into my mind, and my hope failed me. I never can be too thankful that I had the steadfastness and perseverance, notwithstanding those importunities, to confine myself exclusively to your treatment until it cured me. When I first commenced your treatment I lived in Sharpsburg, and my condition was well known to many persons there, among whom was Peter Prager, cashier of the Sharpsburg bank, who called one day with you when you called to see me; at that time I had got over the worst of my sickness, although I was still weak and coughed a great deal, especially night and morning.

Often, during my sickness, I used to expectorate cheesy particles of matter, which you as well as other persons said, were portions of tubercle which came from the lungs. The medicines you gave me was mostly Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, to strengthen and purify the blood, with other medicines at times, which you told me were to improve the condition of my stomach and help keep up the strength of my system. I suppose I must have taken over fifty bottles of Lung Cure, and I am to-day in better health than before I took sick, and under Providence, I attribute it to your Lung Cure and treatment.

I had often been told that I had the consumption, and that it was incurable, and I believe if it had not been for you and your Lung Cure I would never have recovered.

I feel it a duty incumbent on me to make these facts known for the benefit of other sufferers, whom I have no doubt feel an anxiety, as I did, to get well. My residence is with my son-in-law, Wm. A. Rhodes, No. 287 Western avenue, where I will be glad to communicate any further particulars of my case that may be of interest to the afflicted.

Anna Bradler,
At Wm. A. Rhodes, 287 Western avenue.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 167 Liberty street, from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M.; from 3 until 6 P. M.; Saturdays from 1 to 9 at night.

Personals.

Mr. Maurice Grau, the accomplished agent of Marie Seebach, the German actress, is in the city.

Hon. Thomas Williams is in Titusville on a visit to his son.

Gossin, a great favorite, takes a benefit at the Opera House next Monday night.

In welcoming Rev. W. A. Nolan home from Europe, the type yesterday made his name Folan.

The Only Place to spend a pleasant evening is at St. Bridget's Fair. 2t.

Yesterday we received from Messrs. J. G. Backofen & Sons, a batch of German magazines and newspapers. There was the famous *Gartenlaub*, published in Leipzig, which has a circulation of 300,000, 5,000 being taken here in Pittsburgh through Mr. Backofen alone. Then there was the *Daheim*, the rival of the former, and perhaps equally good, but with not more than a third as many subscribers. *Ueber Land und Meer* is one of the best illustrated newspapers in the world, and is especially interesting now, on account of the war. The *Buch der Welt* and the *Illustrirte Welt* are of the same nature as the *Gartenlaube* and *Daheim*, but all of these journals are so well known that it is scarcely worth while saying anything about them, excepting that now is the time to subscribe for any or all of them for the coming year. Messrs. Backofen have also for 1871, the renowned German Illustrated Almanac, reputed to be the most thorough and correct statistical annual published anywhere.

You Will be Delighted at St. Bridget's Fair. 2t.

Building Lots on Fremont street, Allegheny, this day at two o'clock. The sale of lots on Fremont street takes place by order of the P. F. W. & C. R. R. There being no reserve, buyers should look out.
A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Go to the Fair at St. Bridget's to-night. [2t

Go to Rev. Father Tracey's Fair.

RESUMPTION OF GERMAN MAILS.

Special Order from the Postmaster General.

This Department having been advised that the Steamers of the North German Lloyd Company have resumed their regular departures from New York to Bremen, direct mails for Germany will hereafter be made up and dispatched by the steamers of that company sailing from New York on *Saturdays* for Bremen direct.

The following rates of postage, applicable to the *direct route*, will, therefore, be chargeable on all correspondence for Germany forwarded by this line of steamers, viz:

On letters, 7 cents for each single rate of half an ounce or under, *prepayment optional*.

On newspapers, 3 cents each, (if not exceeding four ounces in weight,) and 3 cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, *prepayment compulsory*.

On book packets, 2 cents when not exceeding an ounce; 4 cents when over an ounce, but not exceeding two ounces; 6 cents when over two ounces, but not exceeding four ounces, and an additional rate of six cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, *prepayment compulsory*.

On samples of merchandise, 6 cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof, *prepayment compulsory*.

Natural phenomena, says the London journal *Nature*, must be regarded by the engineer in the tropics. Here the boring worm will teach him salutary caution. In the East we have seen a railway train stopped on an incline by locusts. The locusts have a fancy for sitting on the rails, and when the engine-wheel touches them they are crushed, leaving the rail so oily the wheel slips. On one line, in the locust season, sand-boxes are used with the locomotive. Oysters are, however, a newly recorded enemy to the engineer. Some gourmand suggested the harbor of Tuticorin as a suitable place for oyster beds, and the Madras Government, doubtless appreciative of the value of oysters either for eating or for pearls, turned a deaf ear to remonstrance. Time has, however, justified the remonstrants, for, though the projectors have got an abundant supply of oysters, the harbor of Tuticorin is now said to be in danger of total destruction by the growth of the oyster beds, and the attention of the Government is seriously directed to cross the love of oysters. The Madras coasts is so ill provided that harbors are more valuable than oysters, and a campaign will be directed against the latter, although the revenue authorities hanker after the taxes on the pearl fishery.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* of last week, says of the nail business in that State: "It is said that at the present time there is a scarcity of nails, especially of some sizes and descriptions. The supply is nearly exhausted, and jobbers are experiencing considerable difficulty in filling orders for sorts. Some of the oldest manufacturing companies, although they have been running since last July, and have no stock, are objecting to a rise in prices, not being willing to submit to the employes, who are striking and holding out for an advance in wages. There is but one nail company in New England now running on full time, and the demand for present use is greater than the supply, and consumers are obliged to take only a hand-to-mouth stock. There has not been an extra nail machine put into any of the mills for fifteen years in New England, and only one is run by steam, the rest all being dependent on water-power, of which at present, there is a deficiency."

A little fellow in Mercer, Maine, about sixteen years of age, was left alone one night recently. During the night he was awakened by a noise made by some one entering the house. Springing up he crept to the kitchen, and there saw two men entering one of the windows. The boy seized a loaded musket, took good aim, and blazed away. The window went down suddenly, with a bang! The neighbors were aroused, and on getting a lantern they found drops of blood on the window sill, and traced the course of the fleeing house-breakers to the woods by the marks of blood. It is thought that one of the thieves was killed, and carried to the woods and concealed or buried.

The Republican State Central Committee, of Delaware, has issued an address to the party in the State, telling them that victory is within their grasp, and that, if they but do their duty earnestly, Thomas B. Coursey, an honest and upright Kent county farmer, will be elected Governor; Joshua T. Heald, to whom much of the prosperity and enterprise of the city of Wilmington is due, will be elected to Congress; a liberal Legislature, opposed to the election of Saulsbury to the United States Senate, will be chosen; the present onerous and odious State taxes will be amended; and the bonds of the State will be worth what they purport to be.

South Carolina has a majority of colored citizens, and a Republican State government. Tennessee has a Democratic majority and a Democratic government. Now the promises to pay of the two States sold at the following rates in New York yesterday:

South Carolina 6 per cents 82½
Tennessee 6 per cents 62½

The *Gazette* of this city pretends that the condition of South Carolina is a "warning." Does not this single fact prove that to be a lie? The credit of South Carolina in the New York market to-day is 20½ per cent. better than that of Tennessee.—*Wilmington Commercial*.

The re-union of the members of the 143rd regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will take place at the old regimental camp ground, at Kingston, to-day.

SCIENTIFIC.

A professorship of natural science, with a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, has just been established at a University in New Zealand.

The diamond mines lately opened in South Africa have yielded one company over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of gems within six months. So says *Nature*.

C. V. Varley, of the Huxley school of specualists, thinks the planets will ultimately fall into the sun, and the suns into each other, until the excessive heat will redistill matter over space, in a gaseous form. Creation will then recommence.

Dr. de Chaumont, an English lecturer on military hygiene, regards tea, coffee or cocoa as the best beverages to work on. He considers the issue of a spirit ration to soldiers a mistake, but thinks that a moderate ration of good beer or red wine would be beneficial.

A decision recently made by Commissioner Fisher, of the Patent Office, opens the famous Bessemer steel process to the public; and one of the first results of this decision should be a reduction in the price of steel rails. This, however, will depend greatly upon whether or not, although the principle is released from the control of the patentees, there are minor points of the process which still will give them the practical control of the process.

The German astronomers and physicians have, after prolonged observation, arrived at the conclusion that the moon is a dead planet; that is, that it has "cooled off," and is now without heat, water or atmosphere, and consequently without life of any kind. The earth is undergoing the same process, and will eventually be without life or light. But this need not excite our fear, as the earth can cool off, say the geologists, only at the rate of fifteen degrees in nine million years.

A recent letter from Sir Samuel Baker to Sir Roderick Murchison, says that the floating rafts of marsh vegetation, which in 1865 caused an obstruction in the Nile, have been so neglected by the authorities at the town of Khartoom, that they have increased so much as to form now an impenetrable barrier. The vast masses of floating islands continually brought down the stream have produced a new district several miles in extent beneath which flows the current of the river.

Astronomers are greatly interested in the question of the occurrence of volcanic changes on the surface of the moon. There is no doubt that the volcano called *Linne* now presents an appearance differing considerably from that recorded by Madler and other observers; but although it has been constantly watched for the past three and a half years, no change of a physical character has been traced. It is suggested that the former observations must have been inaccurate; but this is by no means universally admitted.

A remarkable display of parhelia, or mock suns, was seen in England on the 7th of this month. The sun was observed to be surrounded by a halo, upon which were visible three mock suns, one being so exceedingly brilliant as to vie with the sun itself in brightness. Succeeding this appearance, which had all the prismatic colors pure and distinct, and was in all respects similar to a rainbow. This rainbow arc, which is believed to be a phenomenon never before observed, was separated from the halo by a very considerable interval.

A French geologist, in a recent memoir upon the origin of coal, takes the ground that it is derived entirely from marine plants, such as fucus or seaweed, which are destitute of woody fibre; and that its first place of deposit must necessarily have been at the depth of the sea, and a place different from that in which these plants had their growth. The arguments adduced by him are varied and ingenious, and will doubtless be responded to in due course of time by those who maintain that the same substance was derived from the gradual accumulation of terrestrial plants of somewhat varied forms.

The geological period known as the Tertiary Age was characterized in the northern hemisphere by a warm and equable climate, extending even to the Polar Sea. Where now are banks of perpetual snow, at that time grew forests of luxuriant vegetation. Captain McClure's sledging party gathered fragments of fossil wood, acorns, and fir-cones far within the limits of the Arctic Circle. As high as latitude 70 degrees N., in Greenland, large forests lie prostrate and incased in ice. At Disco Island, the northern verge of European settlement, the strata are full of the trunks, branches, leaves, and even seeds and fruit-cones of fir-trees, elms, magnolias, and laurels. Spitzbergen was clothed with as rich a vegetation.

Professor Jacobi, of Russia has succeeded for the first time in producing specimens of pure iron, that which hitherto has been considered the pure metal being in reality a compound. The pure iron deposited by the action of the galvanic battery, and which is always rich in hydrogen, being placed by him under the receiver of an air pump and heated to redness, disengaged hydrogen in torrents, increased in volume, and changed to a silver white metal (the true iron), very malleable and so soft as to be readily cut with scissors. From that prepared oxidizes rapidly in the air, and decomposes water below the boiling point. It is probable that hydrogen combines directly with iron, increases its hardness and density, and diminishes its malleability and ease of oxidation.

Some interesting experiments with strychnine upon monkeys have lately been made in India, by Surgeon Ringer of the British army. They show that certain species are susceptible to the poison, while others are proof against its influence. A specimen of the Chunder monkey, which would not touch fruit in which one grain of strychnine had been concealed, was killed in an hour and a half by a dose of three grains forcibly administered. On the other hand, a Lungoor monkey, distinguished from the Chunder species by the absence of cheek pouches, not only devoured ten grain doses, both of quinine and strychnine, concealed in fruit, but also eagerly drank some liquor containing a quantity of the poison in solution, and strange to say, he is alive and well as ever.

A French author has recently written a work to impress upon physicians the importance of administering phosphate of lime in their practice. He professes to prove that this substance is, above all others, the natural supplement of the function of nutrition; that by its action the albuminous matter is made to take the form of cellular, and that it presides over the organization of the tissues; that is to say, it is preeminently the agent of nutrition. The lacto-phosphate of lime is also recommended very strongly as an active agent in medicine; and in the distinctness of its action and the positiveness of its effects, it claims to be ranked with bromide of potassium and chloral as one of the most valuable contributions of chemistry to the healing art made during the present century.

Common observation in Berlin exhibitions of fine arts has shown that bronze statues that were much handled retained a good surface, and this led to the conclusion that fat had something to do with the preservation. For four years experiments have been tried with four bronze statues, one of which was coated every day with oil and then carefully wiped with a cloth; the second was washed with water every day; the third was also washed every day, but was coated with oil twice a year; while the fourth was left untouched. At the end of the given time the first statue had a beautiful surface; the second looked dead; the third was passibly good, and the fourth was dull and black. From this persons who find their bronzes looking badly after a while may take a hint as to the proper mode of preserving them.

According to Professor Roscoe, it is the opinion of Zoellner that the hydrogen composing the red flames that shoot from the sun's surface must have been confined under great pressure by a layer of liquid, 4,070,000 atmospheres being required as a difference of pressure sufficient to produce an explosion which should occasion a prominence 40 minutes. Such pressure exists at a depth of 130 geographical miles below the surface of the sun, the difference in temperature between the enclosed hydrogen and that existing in the solar atmosphere, and which is 74,910 degrees centigrade, producing this enormous pressure. The approximate temperature of the solar atmosphere is, according to Zoellner, 27,700 degrees cent., which is about eight times hotter than the oxyhydrogen flame, and one in which iron could exist only in a gaseous form.

M. Duchemin has recently presented to the notice of the French Academy of Science a new electrical pile, which is so arranged that, on being place in contact with the sea, it instantly becomes a source of electricity, by means of the oxodizing of the liquid which surrounds it, as well as by agitation and perpetual renewel. His model consisted of a perforated vase, placed on a float. This vase is protected by a cylinder made of thick zinc, and pierced with holes, the stem of which represents the negative pole. In this vase is placed a piece of carbon, on top of which the positive conductor pole is placed. This piece of carbon is surrounded by fragments of coke and perchloride of iron; and the top of the vase is suitably closed. Under the influence of the salt water the zinc decomposes the liquid, the hydrogen passes to the perchloride, and the electricity is thus exhibited in a very appreciable form.

Prof. James Orton, who has recently returned from a scientific exploring expedition in South America and among the Andes, says that although the statements continue to be published that the ordinary expanse of a condor is from fifteen to twenty-five feet, it is very doubtfull whether it ever exceeds or even equals twelve feet. He has a full grown male bird, from the most celebrated locality in the Andes, and the stretch of its wings is only nine feet. He says that the condor never flaps his wings in the air, but soars along slowly in wide circles, at a great height, with his head in constant motion, as if in search of food below. Humboldt saw one fly over Mount Chimborazo, a height of twenty thousand feet: and Prof. Orton himself has seen them sailing one thousand feet above the crater of Mount Pichincha, a volcano over fourteen thousand feet high.

DIED:

COLLINS—At 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, November 9th, Captain JAMES COLLINS, in his 63d year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 174 Third avenue, on FRIDAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WEIDMYER—On Wednesday morning, at 6½ o'clock, Mrs. JANE WEIDMYER.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, near East Liberty, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave the Livery Stable of Moreland & Mitchell's, opposite Union Depot, at 8½ o'clock. Friends of the family are requested to attend.

ROBB—Of typhoid fever, on Wednesday, November 9th, 1870, at his residence on Pasture street, ANDREW D. ROBB, in the 30th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on FRIDAY, at 12 M. from the residence of his father, Mark Robb, of North Fayette township, to proceed to the Robinson Graveyard, near Willow Grove Station, on the P., C. & St. L. Railway. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. Persons from the city wishing to attend the funeral can go out on the McDonald's Accommodation at 11:38 A. M. to Willow Grove Station, near the burial place, and return on the 4 P. M. train.

HAYMAKER—On Saturday evening, November 5th, at 11 o'clock, VIRGINIA, daughter of Wm. N. and Mary Haymaker, in the 20th year of her age.

BOOTH—November 9th, 1870, at 6:45 A. M., of scarlet fever, ELMER REYNOLDS, the beloved son of J. J. and Priscilla J. Booth, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 161 Webster avenue, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LINDLEY—On Tuesday, Nov. 8th, at Connellsville, Pa., JOHN RYND, only son of Dr. H. S. and Mary A. Lindley, aged 1 year, 8 months and 20 days.

Funeral TO-DAY, November 10, at 10 A. M., from the residence of John Rynd, Esq., Parrysville. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., UNDERTAKERS, 118 GRANT STREET. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of funeral furnishing goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the cities furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co., Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE'S
Mosquito Tapers.

These Tapers, in burning give off a very pleasant odor, that although perfectly harmless to the human family, is extremely repulsive to the Mosquito, so much so that they will leave any apartment that is pervaded by its fumes.

FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS
AT
25 Cents Per Box.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Wm. R. Soyer, a prominent citizen, hung himself at his residence, at Newark, N. J., yesterday morning, under mental depression.

—Police Seargeant Wood and thirteen men, all belonging to the Philadelphia police, are in prison at Camden, N. J., charged with participating in the Newton township disturbance, where the ballot boxes were destroyed yesterday.

—Rev. D. Howe Allen, D. D., Professor at Lane Theological Seminary, died in Granville, Ohio, yesterday, from paralysis. He had been afflicted about three years. He was called to Lane Seminary in 1830, from Marietta College, to the chair of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology, and subsequently was assigned the chair of Systematic Theology. In 1867, on account of declining health, he was appointed Professor Emeritus. He died at the age of about sixty-five.

A Postmaster Absconds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Bryan, Wyoming, November 9.—George B. Dixon, Postmaster at South Pass, ran away Saturday night taking a large amount of money with him. He cut the telegraph line near Mann's Station. Sheriff Boyd followed him here and telegraphed to Ogden and had him arrested, but the officers there let him get away.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

☞ NOTICE.
To Coal and River Men,
AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED.

The meeting called for Monday, at Council Chamber, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the request of the Committee, is hereby postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, November 10, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, at LAFAYETTE HALL.

Gen. H. L. BURNETT, of Cincinnati, O.,
Hon. O. P. MORTON, of Indiana,
H. BUCHER SWOPE,
Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY,
J. K. MOORHEAD,
Col. J. K. KERR,
And others, will address the Meeting.

no9:g89 JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, November 2d, 1870.

☞ NOTICE TO ASSESSORS—

The Assessors Duplicates for the Triennial Assessment for A. D. 1871 are now ready for distribution at the office of the County Commissioners.

Assessors will please call immediately and get their books, as they will be required to return them on or before the first day of January next. By order of County Commissioners.

no3:g3 W. H. McCLEARY, Clerk.

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.—Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny county, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.

R. H. SMITH,
fe23:n58 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

☞ BOUNTY.
$100 Bounty Collected

For all soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and July 22d, 1861, who were discharged for disability before serving two years, and who have heretofore received no bounty.

The undersigned has removed his office to GAZETTE Building, corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, and is now prepared to collect claims speedily and at moderate rates. Call on, or address, with stamp.

J. F. BROWN,
Claim Agent, GAZETTE Building
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY GAS CO.,
ALLEGHENY, Nov. 7, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, payable on and after the 15th inst.

no8:g89 J. S. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

☞ GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th inst. free of all taxes.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5, 1870. no7:g57

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5, 1870.

☞ THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes.
no7 J. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 1, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
payable on and after the 8th inst.
no2:g36 R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, November 1, 1870.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 11th inst.

A. LONG,
no2:g37 Cashier.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the LAWRENCE SAVINGS BANK have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT, payable forthwith.

no6:g30 W. W. YOUNG.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, payable on demand, free from all tax.

D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1870.

☞ THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the cash stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free of U. S. tax, to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.

nov2:g19 J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of
TWO DOLLARS
Upon each share of the Capital Stock out of the earned profits of the last six months, free of Government and State taxes, payable to Stockholders on and after the 8th inst.

no2:g27 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

OFFICE PA. INS. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31, 1870.

☞ DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of Pittsburgh have declared a dividend of
THREE PER CENT.
out of the profits of the last six months, payable on MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, on the full paid stock, and to be credited on the stock notes of the part paid stock.

HUGH McELHENY,
nov1:g11 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY,
No. 205 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, October 29th, 1870.

☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after November 10th at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th days of November, inclusive.

Non-resident Stockholders are requested to send their Postoffice address to this office.

WILLIAM MUSSLER,
oc26:f67 Secretary and Treasurer.

$50.00 REWARD!

The Park Commission of the City of Allegheny offer the above reward for the arrest and conviction, or information leading thereto, of the person or persons perpetrating the vandalism on West Park on the night of the 29th ult., whereby the metallic cup of the "BOY FOUNTAIN" was broken, the Humboldt Memorial and the surroundings defiled, and the plants and flowers plucked up by the roots. The Commission regard it as due to themselves as well as the community, that no efforts be spared in bringing the scoundrels to justice, and with that object in view the co-operation of all good citizens is invoked, and the above reward offered. By order of Commissioners,

no8:g74 J. R. OXLEY, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing Frank Ardary to Erect an Iron-clad.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Frank Ardary be and he is hereby authorized to erect an iron-clad blacksmith shop at corner Fourteenth street and Liberty avenue.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no8

A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship.

☞ All orders by mail promptly filled. no7:g59

1871. DIARIES, 1871.
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Just Received and For Sale by
W. S. HAVEN & CO.,
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS,
no9:g84 Cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, EVERGREENS, SHRUBS
AND
Greenhouse Plants,
Cultivated and for sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.
Seed Store, 112 Smithfield Street, opposite P. O. Oakland Greenhouses, on Fifth (old Penna.) Avenue, 14th Ward. Nurseries, on Squirrel Hill, 22d Ward.

EDWARD HERLINE........HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 931 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ Special attention given to Checks, Drafts and Bank Lithography.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE—Establishing the Grade of 47th street, from the Allegheny Valley Railroad to Butler street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of 47th street be and the same is hereby established a uniform width of 0.833 feet per 100 feet from the Allegheny Valley railroad to Centre street; thence across Centre street a rise of 2 feet per 100 feet; thence a rise of 5.686 feet per 100 feet to Butler street, in accordance with plan in the City Engineer's Office.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Common Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Smallman street, from 31st street to 33d street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Smallman street, from 31st street to 33d street, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby. Samuel McKee, Wm. Hammond and James B. Hill are hereby appointed, in accordance with an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict with this be and the same are hereby repealed so far as the same affect this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Frank street, from Hazlewood avenue to Hazlewood avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Frank street, from Hazlewood avenue to Hazlewood avenue, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby. John Kircher, Wm. Barker, C. Ohlenhousen, are hereby appointed in accordance with an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Webster avenue, from Arthurs street to Roberts street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Webster avenue, from Arthurs street to Roberts street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also, an Act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of 23d street, from Penn street to Liberty street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of 23d street, from Penn street to Liberty street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading of Erin street, from Bedford avenue to Centre Avenue.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading of Erin street, from Bedford avenue to Centre avenue, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem. Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no9

AN ORDINANCE—Constructing a Public Sewer on 17th street, Pike street and 16th street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a Public Sewer on 17th street, from the Allegheny River to Pike street, and on Pike street, from 17th street to 16th street, and thence up 16th street to Mulberry alley, and to let the same in accordance with Acts of Assembly and Ordinances of the city providing therefor, and to assess the costs of the same on property benefitted thereby ———, ———, ———, are hereby appointed.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance, or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time be, and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading of Shingiss street from Old avenue to Eagle street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading of Shingiss street, from Old avenue to Eagle street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or parts of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 31st day of October, 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of 37th street, from Butler street to Penn avenue.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of 37th street, from Butler street to Penn avenue, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.
no9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading of Boyd street, from Forbes street to Locust street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for grading of Boyd street, from Forbes street to Locust street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. no9

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Grading of Bluff street, from Marion street to east line of Miltenberger street.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the Grading of Bluff street from Marion street to the east line of Miltenberger street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Ordinance concerning Streets, passed August 31st, 1857; also an act concerning Streets, approved January 6th, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 31st day of October, A. D. 1870.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.
W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTERS,
Clerk of Common Council. no9

LEGAL.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
W. D. of Pennsylvania,
PITTSBURGH, November 8th, 1870.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1870, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JAMES H. LOH, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Penna., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 12th day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. MURDOCK,
no9:g78 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. At Pittsburgh, October 8, 1870, ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ELIZA MEGRAW, a feme sole trader of the City of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHNSON H. BALDWIN, Assignee,
oc8:g62-TH Attorney-at-Law, 75 Grant St.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Whereas, Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of MARGARET CRAWFORD, deceased, late of Robinson Township, all persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Administrator.
Ohio Tp., Oct. 15th, 1870. oc27:f71

NOTICE.—Letters C. T. A. on the Estate of HARRIET BANK, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of deceased, will present them without delay, and all persons indebted will make payment.

THOS. M. HAVNE,
Administrator, C. T. A.,
No. 97 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
October 31, 1870.

AUCTION SALES.

BUILDING LOTS!
BUILDING LOTS!
BUILDING LOTS!
ON
Fremont St., Allegheny.
Fremont St., Allegheny.
Fremont St., Allegheny.
POSITIVE SALE
For P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

On THURSDAY, November 10th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises without reserve, the balance of the P. Ft. W. and C. R. W. Co's vacant lots on Fremont street, consisting of 5 lots, each 22x160 feet, 1 lot 22x160 feet and 12 lots each 20x160 feet. There is a 22 feet alley in rear of all these lots. They all have an eastern front, being on the west side of Fremont street, between Franklin street and Washington avenue.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in three equal annual payments, with interest. A deposit of One Hundred Dollars required at time of sale.

Public opinion is now sufficiently convinced that Fremont street is one of the most desirable for building, and that these sales present more solid attractions to real estate buyers than any during this year.

Large purchases have lately taken place on this street, and the character of the buyers is such as to give confidence that intended improvements will be good. A better opportunity to buy for personal use or investment will not be found for many a day.

☞ The sale being peremptory, this is the last chance.

A. LEGGATE,
no8 AUCTIONEER.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE
IRON PROPERTY.

Pursuant to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville in the cause of the First National Bank et al. vs. Worley Furnace Company et al., I will, as Trustee and Special Commissioner, on the

16th Day of November, 1870,

expose to public sale on the premises, one of the most valuable and desirable Iron properties in the State of Tennessee, known as the Worley Furnace. It is a hot-blast charcoal Furnace, situated in Dickson county, upon the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, 44 miles from Nashville and the Cumberland River, and 34 miles from Johnsonville and the Tennessee River; has 7,210 acres of land, divided in almost equal portions by the railroad, a large portion of which is heavily timbered with oak, chestnut, hickory and poplar, available for coaling purposes, and at convenient distances from the Furnace; about 100 acres cleared for cultivation, with 50 acres set in clover and timothy, and the remainder covered with a thick and rapid growing "second growth" of timber. The lands abound in ore of the best quality, in close proximity to the Furnace, the bank now being worked being less than 200 yards from the Furnace. Limestone is also in abundant supply less than half a mile from the Furnace. The furnace has capacity of 8 to 10 tons per day, is in good repair, well supplied with store-houses, manager's and operatives' houses, has a side track and station-house at the railroad, and is well equipped with machinery, mules, horses, wagons, carts, etc., etc., etc.

This property offers unusual advantages to the iron manufacturer. The iron has had no superior in the State, either for foundry or mill purposes. Shipping facilities are good and supplies cheap; the location exceedingly healthy, and the country is being rapidly settled with a good class of citizens from Pennsylvania and other States.

TERMS OF SALE—The real estate will be sold for 10 per cent. of the purchase money cash, and the balance in four equal instalments of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest, personal security required and lien retained. The personal property, mules, wagons, carts, tools, etc., all sums under $30 cash; and all amounts above that 10 per cent. cash; and the balance on six months' credit, notes with good and sufficient security required.

Arrangements will be made so that parties desiring to attend the sale can go and return on one fare. For further information apply to the undersigned, No. 50 CHERRY STREET, Nashville.

ISAAC LITTON,
Trustee and Special Commissioner.
oo26:f95-TTHS

FREE
RAILROAD EXCURSION
To the Great Sale of
251 EXTRA LARGE LOTS,
At Verner's on Allegheny Valley Railroad,
ONLY 2½ MILES FROM CITY LINE AND LOCATION FOR A. V. R. MACHINE SHOPS.

MONDAY MORNING, November 14th, at 10½ o'clock precisely, will start from Union Depot, Pittsburgh, a comfortable and commodious train of cars, furnished by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to convey FREE, all ladies and gentlemen to and from the above Great Auction Sale of Lots. The sale will commence on the premises immediately on the arrival of the excursion train. No boys or children admitted on the train.

The selection of this convenient and beautiful site for immediate location of the extensive machine shops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, steadily employing a very large force of mechanics and laborers, whose accommodation for their families requires

A New Town,

will at once secure to it a large and prosperous population, with rapid and permanent improvements on these grounds, so beautifully adapted for comfortable homes. The entire plan of lots is liberally laid out, with very wide avenues and streets. A large number of the lots contain over a half acre each, extending from street to street, and no lot less than 30 by 130 feet.

A DOUBLE TRACK is now being laid by the Valley Road to BEYOND VERNER, which will ensure reliable

Accommodation Trains,

and bring this lovely suburban spot in easy and constant connection with our city business centre in healthfulness and beauty of situation, extreme choiceness of grounds, and abundance of fine springs and pleasant shades. This property is not surpassed in the county.

Terms of sale, one fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years, with interest. $20 of the cash payment to be made on each lot at time of sale.

A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.
no8:g95

Valuable City Property
AT AUCTION.

The valuable BANKING HOUSE and LOT, No. 35 Fifth avenue, belonging to the "Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company," will be offered at Public Sale at the sales Rooms of Alexander McIlwaine, No. 109 Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November next, at 8 o'clock P. M. The lot is 25 feet front by 140 feet in depth, and the building one of the most substantial and beautiful in the city. The lower story was constructed expressly for a Banking Room and contains two excellent vaults. The three upper stories being conveniently arranged for offices with large fire proof vaults in the second story.

Also, will be offered for sale at 10½ o'clock in the morning of the 15th day of November next, on the premises that valuable piece of property between Braddock street and the Monongahela River, adjoining the Copper Rolling Mill of C. G. Hussey & Co. Said property has a front on Water street of 177 feet, and on Braddock street of 230 feet, containing an area of one acre seventy-two and a half perches, on which is erected One Brick Copper Smelting House 104 by 60 feet, containing two reverberatory furnaces; one Brick Building 50 feet by 40 feet, containing one engine and boiler, two blast cylinders and one cupola furnace. Also, three Dwelling Houses, one of which is brick, and all in good order. The front on Water street to include the right of the parties to low water line in the Monongahela River.

The foregoing property is offered for sale by order of the Stockholders of the "Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Co." with a view to the liquidation of the affairs of said Company.

Plans of the property may be seen and terms of sale ascertained on application to

THOS. M. HOWE, Trustee.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1st, 1870. no1

AUCTION! AUCTION!
N. Whiting & Co., Auctioneers.

Bankruptcy. Important to the Trade and Public. Great Bankrupt Sale of

DRY GOODS,

At No. 61 Wood street, under Lafayette Hall, commencing on FRIDAY, October 7th, 1870. A large consignment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, consisting of West of England and Yorkshire broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, Corduroy, Fancy Tweeds, Vestings, Cloakings, &c. Also, British and Foreign manufactured Shawls and Dresses, in Silk, Satin, Poplin, Brocades, Merinos, Bareges, Stuffs, etc., together with a large stock of Flannels, Blankets, Carpetings, House Rugs, Table Covers, Hosiery, Prints, Muslins, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

Sale to continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, the whole being sold without reserve, in lots to suit, for cash.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M. and 2 and 7:30 P. M.

ASSESSMENTS.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, November 8, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for GRADING, Paving and Curbing GIST STREET from Fifth avenue to Bluff street, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, November 15, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE,
no8 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Nov. 4, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Manhattan street, from Sheffield street to Washington avenue, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS,
no5:g53 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
ALLEGHENY, Nov. 2d, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the grading, paving and curbing of JEFFERSON STREET, from Beaver street to Shields' alley, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, November 12th, 1870, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS,
nov2:g25 City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
ALLEGHENY, October 27, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessments for the grading, paving and curbing of ADAMS STREET, from Fulton street to Beaver avenue; also, the grading, paving and curbing of PATTERSON ALLEY, from Rebecca street to Smith's lane, are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, November 7th, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHARLES DAVIS,
oc27:f93 City Engineer.

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THURSDAY EVENING, November 10, 1870. Sheridan Knowles' beautiful five act play of
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Friday Evening—Benefit of Mrs. Scott Siddons: KING RENE'S DAUGHTER AND THE HONEYMOON.

Mrs. Scott Siddons' Matinee on Saturday.

☞ Box Sheet open for Mr. Booth's engagement, which commences on Tuesday, November 15th.

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE. FRED. AIMS....Manager.

NEW BILL TO-NIGHT! Four Great Troupes! All at one cheap admission: 1. Delahanty, Hengler & Bloodgood's Mammoth Combination of Artists! 2. Professor Risley's Star Troupe. Miss Emma Alford, Mr. Sidney Franks and other Stars! 3. The Dancing Blonde Sensation Troupe! 4. The Great Varieties Troupe! Two Orchestras and Two Brass Bands. Matinee Saturday.

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Assisted by others, for the benefit of the school.
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A splendid Steinway Concert Grand Piano furnished by H. Kleber & Bro. will be used. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c. For sale at H. Kleber & Bro's Music Store, No. 112 Wood street, on Saturday morning, Nov. 5th. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8 o'clock. MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 12, 1870. Children, 25c; adults, 50c. Doors open at 1 o'clock. Commence at 2 o'clock.
nov3:g25

☞ SATURDAY EVENING NEXT,
Nov. 12th.
MADAME RENTZ'S
Great Original Female Minstrels.

The best in the World!!! Twenty five Performers! Every Artist a Star! Will appear at MASONIC HALL five nights, commencing SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 12th, 1870.

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